WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR; WARMER SUNDAY; SOUTHERLY WINDS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

YOU WANT TO KNOW

What is Going on in the World, and the Best Way to Find Out is to Read the Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KRUGER AND STEYN

THE TWO PRESIDENTS ARE IN CONFERENCE.

KRUGER HAS LEFT PRETORIA

THE PLACE OF MEETING IS NOT KNOWN.

MEETING MAY MEAN PEACE

NO CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IS ANTICIPATED.

London, March 3.—2:27 p. m.—President Kruger is said to have left Pretoria with the intention of meeting President Steyn.

The place where they will meet is not mentioned, but is believed to be somewhere in the Orange Free State. Those in South Africa who are conversant with the effect the recent reverses have had on the Boers express the opinion that the meeting of the two presidents is preliminary to a suggestion of negotiations for peace. But if this is the case, it must be due to the pressure brought to bear upon the presidents by the burghers and Afrikanders in the British colonies rather than in the personal inclinations of the presidents, as all the available information depicts them as being as determined as ever to persist in the war until the resources of the republics are much more enfeebled than they seem to be at present, although some significance is attached to the consultation in view of the reported visit to England of Chief Justice DeVillier, Mr. Hofmeyer and Dr. TeWater, ostensibly on private business and for their health. But the closest observers do not anticipate any sudden cessation of hostilities and, certainly, the reports from the seats of war do not tend to encourage the approach of immediate peace. The Boers apparently are rallying with their accustomed ability to repair a temporary reverse, and Great Britain has yet to test their force as a defensive power under the new conditions of warfare.

Outside the meeting of the presidents there is no news indicative of any change in the situation. Telegraphing from Osfontein today, thanking the lord mayor of Liverpool for his congratulations in behalf of that city, Lord Roberts says:

"I trust her majesty's forces in this country will gain such further successes as to speedily restore the freedom and prosperity of South Africa."

BIG GUNS ARE SAFE.

New York, March 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

General Buller in a dispatch from Ladysmith makes it clear that the Boers decided to remove the seige of the town immediately they learned that General Cronje was at the mercy of General Roberts at Paardeberg. The British advance in Natal was then only opposed in order to allow time for the big guns and ammunition and stores to be safely removed north and west. That the Boers were not completely successful in carrying out this intention was owing to the fact that they were more or less demoralized by General Buller's victorious attack on Tuesday.

After the battle orders were evidently given for a hasty retreat to the passes, with the result that large quantities of ammunition and two guns were left behind. Virtually speaking, Natal is now clear of the republican forces.

Public interest in the war is already declining since the end is considered a foregone conclusion, tedious as may be the process by which it will be reached. The relief of two garrisons and the complete collapse of the Dutch plan of campaign leave General Roberts at liberty to concentrate his forces with the transport as his chief difficulty to be overcome.

THE BOER PRISONERS.

Cape Town, March 3.—The railroad is now repaired northward from Kimberley to Riverton. The engineers are pushing work rapidly. The Boer prisoners captured at Paardeberg total up 4,660 men. About 3,000 of them are on their way here. The pressure of the rolling stock is enormous.

Sir William MacCormack, president of the royal college of surgeons, who has been acting as volunteer surgeon with the volunteer army in South Africa, sails for England today.

COLONIAL PARTY.

Mrs. W. E. Doud, assisted by Mesdames Frank Wood, J. J. Sullivan and John Bassett, entertained the members of the Utile Dulci club and a few other friends at a colonial party on Friday evening. There were about thirty guests present, and they wore costumes of the time of Washington. The rooms were profusely decorated with the national colors, and palms were also used in decoration. They danced the minuet and other dances, and games were played. A contest, which was much enjoyed by all, was the forming of a number of words out of the letters in the name Washington. Those who won prizes were Mrs. Harry Waterman and Mrs. William Lawson. At 11 o'clock a delicious luncheon was served. Later a flash light picture of the guests was taken by Photographer Miner.

GIVEN TO PRESIDENT LOUBET

WERE THE FIRST LAFAYETTE DOLLARS MINTED.

The Presentation Was Made By Professor Thompson—French President Pleased.

Paris, March 3.—Mr. Robert Thompson, secretary of the Lafayette monument commission, as special commissioner of the United States representing President McKinley and in his name presented to President Loubet this morning the first of the Lafayette dollars, which was inclosed in a casket containing $100. The presentation took place at the Elysees palace.

Mr. Thompson, accompanied by the United States ambassador, Mr. Horace Porter, drove from the embassy to the palace in the ambassador's carriage. On arriving at the Elysee at 11:45 a. m. they were received by M. Melard, sub-director of the protocol, and Captain Haguet, of the French navy, who was the officer on duty. The Americans were conducted to the president's cabinet (study), where M. Loubet was awaiting them. By his side were M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, and General Baillaeud, the chief of the president's military cabinet. Several members of the military household were also present.

General Porter introduced Mr. Thompson to President Loubet and the presentation of the dollar was then made by Mr. Thompson in a few appropriate remarks.

The French president then invited General Porter and Mr. Thompson to stay to luncheon, at which Madame Loubet and M. Delcasse were present.

PACIFIC TURF EVENT.

San Francisco, March 3.—Twenty horses were entered for the fifth annual contest for the $10,000 Burns handicap, the classic event of the California turf, at Oakland track, this afternoon. The talent is all at sea as to the ultimate result. A light rain began falling at an early hour this morning and the indications are favorable for a muddy track, which will upset all calculations based on over-betting and result in several scratches of horses not partial to heavy going. On the other hand, there are several entries whose chances will be greatly increased by the change in track conditions. Altogether the big race has a very open appearance under conditions of the weather. In the overnight betting Rosinat ruled favorite at 3, with Advance Guard a close second choice at 4 to 1, while David Enny, Arbaces, Dr. Sheppard, Rosormose and Acrobat were backed at odds ranging from 5 to 1 to 10 to 1.

ELECTRICAL CONVENTION.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 3.—A call for a convention of all the electrical contractors in the United States to be held in this city on March 10 was issued by the Pittsburg Electrical Contractors' association. The object of the convention is to take some definite action consequent upon the formation of the combine of the electrical supplies houses and the probable advancing of prices on material. There are in the United States more than four thousand electrical contractors, who are rated by the mercantile agencies at $20,000 and over. Fully 1,000 of these are expected to attend the convention to be held here and an effort will be made to form a national organization.

Miss Mae Ellsworth, of Decatur, is the guest of Miss Jessamine Harte.

CORBIN'S RECORD.

BEING INQUIRED INTO BY THE SENATE.

SENATOR ROSS AGAINST QUAY

SENATOR TELLER DISCUSSED FINANCIAL BILL.

CONGRESSMAN EPHES IS DEAD

TWO WEEKS FOR ARGUMENT IN CLARK CASE.

Washington, March 3.—When the senate convened today Mr. Pettigrew introduced and the senate passed a resolution instructing the secretary of war to send to the senate the proceedings in the court-martial proceedings of 1864 against the then Lieutenant Colonel Corbin, now adjutant general of the army. The resolution also calls for other information bearing upon General Corbin's military record.

The Quay resolution was then laid before the senate and Mr. Ross (Vt.) argued against the seating of Mr. Quay. He announced that his conclusion has been arrived at only after a careful study of the constitution and his argument was based entirely upon his construction of that instrument. He contended that under the constitutional provision a vacancy in the senate could only be filled when it occurred during a recess of the legislature. The Quay case did not, to his mind, meet this requirement.

At the close of Mr. Ross' speech, Mr. Teller (Col.) took the floor to discuss the conference report on the financial bill. He maintained that too much power was given the secretary of the treasury. He was opposed to all the provisions of the measure, which he discussed in detail.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, March 3.—In the house today the desk of Representative Ephes, of Virginia, who died last night, was hung with crepe and covered with a profusion of flowers, lilies, roses and carnations. The chaplain, in his invocation, made feeling reference to the death of Mr. Ephes.

It had been intended to proceed today with the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case, but unanimous consent was given to vacate the order heretofore made and postpone the final vote until next Tuesday at 2:30, the debate continuing Monday and Tuesday.

A joint resolution was passed for the government's acquisition of a certain reservation of giant trees in California; also one extending the time for building a bridge across the Missouri river at Yankton, S. D.

Mr. Weeks, of Michigan, from the committee on elections No. 3, gave notice that the Wise-Young contested election case from the Second district of Virginia would be called up immediately after the Aldrich-Robbins case was concluded.

Mr. Hay, of Virginia, announced with an expression of profound sorrow on the part of himself and his associates the death of Ephes. He offered resolutions of respect and sympathy, which were unanimously adopted. A committee of eighteen members was appointed by the speaker to act with a senate committee as a funeral escort. It includes the entire Virginia delegation in the house of representatives; Rhea, of Kentucky; McCall, of Massachusetts; DeArmond, of Missouri; Jenkins, of Wisconsin; J. S. Williams, of Illinois; Joy, Missouri; Clayton, of Alabama, and Henry and Bailey, of Texas.

Then, at 12:48, as a further mark of respect to the deceased, the house adjourned.

THE CLARK CASE.

Washington, March 3.—The senate committee on elections today held a consultation with counsel on both sides in the Clark investigation, and decided to give them two weeks for the preparation of the argument to be made in the case. Argument will begin on the 20th inst.

Counsel was requested to prepare printed briefs and also to present oral arguments, the latter to occupy six hours for each side.

The memorialists are to have the opening and closing. Former Senator Edmunds and Mr. Birney will make the arguments for the memorialists and former Senator Faulkner and Mr. Roger Foster will speak for Mr. Clark.

Mr. Faulkner stated that he was having a comparative statement prepared showing the evidence on given points in parallel columns, contrasting the testimony for the prosecution and defense. He said that it would take a week to complete this work.

POLYGAMOUS OFFICEHOLDERS.

Washington, March 3.—Rev. William R. Campbell, of Utah, was examined today by the house sub-committee investigating the charges that certain federal appointees are polygamists. He said that it was a matter of common repute that John C. Graham, the postmaster at Provo, Utah, maintained polygamous relations and had children by his plural wife. Similar testimony was given as to Orson Smith, lately postmaster at Logan, Utah. The cross-examination was directed mainly to showing that the witness had no personal knowledge of the facts and spoke only from general hearsay. He presented two copies of letters signed by Private Secretary Porter acknowledging the receipt of letters from Rev. Clemenson, of Logan, Utah, protesting to the president against the appointment of Smith. Mr. Porter's acknowledgement stated that the letters had been referred to the postmaster general.

TREATY WITH GERMANY.

Washington, March 3.—While the resolutions really speaking looking to the making of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Germany are still in progress, practically nothing has been accomplished in that direction since the departure of the German ambassador, Herr Von Holleben, for Germany early last summer.

There is no disposition whatever on the part of the officials of the state department to embarrass the German government by any insistence at this time upon an active prosecution of the negotiations. While far from satisfactory, the existing conditions of the American export trade with Germany can, it is believed by the officials, be tolerated for a short time. The officials are hopeful that the time will be short, resting their belief not upon any direct assurance from German authorities, but rather upon reports of the political situation in Germany. It is understood when the German government has secured what it regards as certain essentials of legislation from the reichstag, it will be in better condition than it is at present to meet the expectations of the United States.

At any rate, it is a conviction of this kind that has inspired the United States government to avoid any urgent representations connected with the reciprocity negotiations at this stage. There is, perhaps, another reason for the negative course taken by our government. This is a desire to learn just what effect the ratification by the United States senate of the French reciprocity treaty would have upon the general market. It is said by the officials here that as the French treaty gives preferential rates to many articles which figure largely in the list of German exports to the United States the effect of the practical application of the French treaty would be to confer upon France all that share of the American market now occupied by Germany. To save this important trade to her manufacturers Germany must, it is argued, secure a similar reciprocity treaty and this can only be secured by an abatement of the restrictions upon importations of meats and other products. Thus, by a natural working of the laws of trade and commerce, it is conceived by the officials that our government may be able to entirely avoid a recourse to the tremendous powers lodged in the president of the prohibiting of trade with a nation that discriminates against the United States.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

Toronto, Ont., March 3.—The Montreal express on the Canadian Pacific railroad, due here at 7:30 a. m. today, jumped the track between Pontypool and Burketon and bounded down a steep embankment, the coaches toppling over one another as they neared the bottom of the incline. The train was moving at a rapid speed and on it were a large number of passengers, many being members of parliament on their way from Ottawa. Many persons were injured, none of them seriously.

SNOW AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 3.—No snow has fallen since last evening. The railroads are rapidly getting in shape and in a few hours the regular schedules of the roads will be carried out without difficulty.

LOVE FOR LAWTON

FORMER CLASSMATES PAY A TRIBUTE.

OLD COLLEGE DAYS RECALLED

ALUMNI OF THE FORT WAYNE COLLEGE MEETS.

GATHERED AT THE CITY HALL

MAKE ADDRESSES AND PASS RESOLUTIONS.

At the city council chamber this afternoon students of the old Fort Wayne college who were classmates in that institution with the late Major General Henry W. Lawton, gathered to do honor to his memory. The old college went out of existence some years ago and was succeeded by Taylor university, now at Upland, Ind., but the alumni of the old college delight in keeping bright the memory of school days of long ago.

There was not a large attendance when Judge O'Rourke, chairman of the memorial committee, called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock. Hon. John W. Hayden was chosen chairman and Captain Kelsey secretary of the gathering. The memorial committee, through its chairman, Judge O'Rourke, at once presented its report.

Several weeks ago, on the day General Lawton's remains were lying in state in this city, his former fellow-students held a meeting at the parlors of the New Aveline hotel and appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the general's old classmates at the Fort Wayne college years ago. This committee was composed of Judge Edward O'Rourke, John W. Hayden, Dr. C. B. Stemen, Mrs. Lem R. Hartman and Mrs. M. E. Argo. At the meeting this afternoon the committee presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

"Mr. President:—Your committee appointed from the alumni of the Fort Wayne college beg leave to submit the following preamble and resolutions on the death of our former classmate, the late Major General Henry W. Lawton, as an expression of our regard for his sterling worth and exhalted character and our deep sorrow for his untimely taking off:

"Whereas, We remember with keen pleasure the genial, mild and unostentatious mien of our youthful fellow student, the gracious bearing and unassuming dignity of his manner, the assiduity, energy and zeal which marked his daily life in his collegiate career, his devotion especially to the study of geography, mathematics, ancient and modern history and to the ceaseless study of biography, of the epoch-making characters of all ages and countries, particularly those of his own, strongly impressed us that here was a youth whose widening powers gave promise of the honored man, the famous leader, the idolized hero of the American army, and,

"Whereas, We have followed him in his course as a private soldier, as a lieutenant in the union army during the war of the rebellion, as an officer on the frontier fighting savages and capturing their chief Geronimo, as a division commander in Cuba winning distinction at La Guasimas, at El Caney and the tumultous storming of San Juan, and subsequently in the far off Philippines, ever leading his troops to victory, until at San Mateo, in the moment of final triumph, the leaden messenger of death pierced his great heart and he fell, as he had often expressed a wish to fall—on the firing line, with the shouts of victory sounding taps as his mighty soul passed on to join that galaxy of great captains whose high resolve and valorous deeds has won for them the laurel wreath of the immortals.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That in the death of Major General Henry W. Lawton, we, his fellow students and classmates, have lost a faithful friend, the commonwealth of Indiana a distinguished citizen, and the nation a chivalrous defender, whom we deeply mourn.

"Resolved, That while we extend our condolence to his bereaved widow and fatherless children, we, with them, are grateful to that Providence which permitted him to remain with us so many years, to build up a character so pure, so tender, so intensely patriotic, so devoted to duty, so loyal and so grandly American that generations to come may be inspired to emulate his spotless life, his heroic career, and thus perpetuate the free institutions for which he sacrificed and suffered and for which he gave his life.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be filed in the archives of the alumni of the college and a copy be sent to his sorrowing family as a tribute of our regard to their devoted and illustrious husband and father, and our esteem and sympathy for them in this sad bereavement.

"Resolved, That Taylor university, having by its charter recognized the alumni of Fort Wayne college and re-established the Thalonian society of said college, of which General Lawton was a member, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished said university and said society, to be spread upon their records."

RECALLS COLLEGE DAYS.

Among those who spoke of the old college days and added their personal tribute to that of the committee was Hon. J. W. Hayden, of this city, who recalled many of those students of former days who have since achieved distinction in various walks of life. Mr. Hayden said:

"Mr. Chairman—In view of the occasion which has called us together, it has occurred to me that we have all reached that period in life when the retrospective has more charms for us than the contemplation of the sordid matters which make up the daily routine of our present existence. With this thought in view, I have been loitering along the corridors and aisles, and looking into the secret chambers of memory to see, if possible, some of the familiar forms and faces of long ago, and if so, to greet them as of old, and hear their glad response and the welcome ring of their voices. This has not been in vain, for there has come trooping up in my memory scores and tens of scores of former students and classmates, some of whom have long since answered to their names at the roll call on the golden shore, while others, like ourselves, remain to buffet the stern realities of advancing years.

"It is pleasing, however, to note the number who went out from our alma mater and have won for themselves honorable positions in the varied pursuits of life, have amassed riches and made reputations which will live co-existent with the republic.

"Let me recall a few of these: There was Professor Smith—"Deacon," we familiarly called him—who, at the first call of his country, buckled on his sword, and who, at the battle of Pea Ridge in 1862, while he lay dangerously wounded, was scalped and killed by the Indian contingent in Price's rebel army. Then comes Hon. Pierce, who became eminent as a pulpit orator; E. R. Latta, a lawyer of no mean distinction; Carmack, a professor in one of our state institutions; Jacob Reynolds, who was prominent in mercantile circles; VanSciver, now of Portland, Ore., whose pluck, energy and skill has made him a millionaire; Sam Henry, a major in the union army, killed in battle; Charles Mayer, our early love-sick poet, who later became prominent in literature; Frank Aveline, shot while leading a charge at Mission Ridge.

"Then comes Andrew Nickel, the timid, blushing youth of college days, now a wealthy banker of Beatrice, Neb., and a leading citizen of the state; M. V. B. Spencer, who was twice elected clerk of our county and subsequently appointed pension agent of Indiana; L. R. Hartman, who has been the cashier of one of our oldest banks and has carried in his head and on his heart for more than a third of a century its financial interests; S. B. Sweet, a railroad man of prominence and a jolly good fellow; J. W. Sale, a man of unusual business qualifications and prominent in various public enterprises; Joe Dillie, an artist whose matchless paintings have become famous throughout the nation; D. W. Thomas, a veteran of the war of the rebellion and a noted instructor in our public schools, and our own worthy chairman, not only recognized as an able jurist, but as a just judge, evidenced by his repeated election to that high office.

"And the outpouring of our fellow-citizens, the long procession of old friends and war veterans led by the funeral car bearing the mortal remains of a fallen hero—our Lawton—whom we have met to commemorate, assures us of a representative on the scroll of fame. These and many others crowd upon my memory, and how glad I am to welcome them back once more. As we are approaching the twilight of life, how pleasing the thought—

"That we may all live o'er again
Those happy, joyous college days,
Which tinted with such rosy hue
Ambition's paths and broad highways
We builded when our hopes were new—

(Continued on Second Page.)

HE IS AGAINST IT.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON CONFIRMS STORY.

SAYS THE PORTO RICAN BILL

IS A DEPARTURE FROM RIGHT PRINCIPLES.

CRUMPACKER FOR GOVERNOR

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON TALKS OF BILL.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 3.—In response to the question whether he had, as reported, in conversation with friends expressed opinion adverse to the Porto Rican bill, General Harrison said today:

"YES. I REGARD THE BILL AS A MOST SERIOUS DEPARTURE FROM THE RIGHT PRINCIPLES."

BOOM FOR CRUMPACKER.

Many letters were sent from Indianapolis yesterday afternoon and last night to Representative Crumpacker. They were all of the most congratulatory character and some of the writers went so far as to suggest that he make the race for the gubernatorial nomination.

Notwithstanding that Crumpacker is just now the "lion of the hour" in republican political circles, his close friends here say he would not think of allowing his name to be used in the gubernatorial race. They say his sole inclination is to remain in congress and they freely declare he has earned a life-tenure to his congressional seat.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON.

An Indianapolis paper prints the following interview with Representative Robinson, of the Twelfth district:

"The president was right when he declared in his message that the markets of the United States should be opened to Porto Rico's products, and our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give its products free access to our markets. This met the patriotic approval of the people, regardless of party. Later a coterie of special interests dominated the councils of the republican party and forced at least one-half of the republican members of the house to vote against the constitution and their own sense of justice. No vote of the congress for fifty years is fraught with greater disaster to the people or to the republican party. As a patriot, I sincerely wish that some power will save our country from the disasters plainly written in this Porto Rico bill. The vote on the house shows only too plainly that a great party and its president may be moved and forced by powerful special interests to depart from all safeguards of government. Disaster to the republican party in Indiana is written in this measure."

WATSON WILL EXPLAIN.

Richmond, Ind., March 3.—The friends of Congressman Watson are not concealing their disappointment over his sudden change of attitude with reference to the Porto Rican bill. Many telegrams were sent to him from here, congratulating him on his firm stand against the measure, as the belief prevailed that he would not weaken. In a telegram, received by a Richmond friend of Congressman Watson yesterday afternoon, he says that at the district love feast, to be held at Richmond on the evening of March 7, he will address his constituents relative to the Porto Rican bill. This is taken to mean that he will, in detail, explain his reason for voting for the bill.

STOLE A SMOKESTACK.

St. Louis, March 3.—The most daring thief in St. Louis is the one who, between 4 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, carried off the smokestack on the old Commercial hotel, next to the Planters' hotel, in Pine street. The stack was 160 feet high and how it was removed is a mystery. Patrick Hassett, who, under his contract to wreck the old hotel, is entitled to the material, offers a reward of $25 for the stack's return. No one saw the smokestack stolen, although the building is in the heart of the downtown district.

Allen Mecks, of this city, is in Bluffton, visiting with his sister, Mrs. B. R. Waite.

KEEPING IT UP.

Emphatic Talk By Fort Wayne Citizens.

Every day in the year some resident of Fort Wayne is telling a friend or neighbor about experiences with Doan's Kidney Pills. No such emphatic endorsement was ever given any modern medicine. But what this citizen says:

Fred. A. Keller, of 157 Wells street, says: "Kidney trouble with me was not of a few days' standing, but had been bothering me for a long time, and I had tried many different remedies without getting much relief. As I was reading our paper one day I happened to notice an article about Doan's Kidney Pills, so I went to Mey. Bros. & Co.'s drug store and got a box. Before I began taking them I had a very bad headache, dizzy spells and my feet and back swelled. As soon as I began the use of Doan's Kidney Pills I could feel that the symptoms were growing less, and from day to day I kept improving until I had taken all of the box. I was then stronger and my health was better than it had been in months."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases, Piles, Eczema, Chilblains, Chafing and Irritation, and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

MONARCH Sewing Machine OIL. For Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Fire Arms, etc. The Highest Grade. Get it from your dealer. Baird Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O.

$10, $20, $50, $100.00 LOANS MADE

on any amount you may wish on your furniture, piano, horses and wagon, carriage or other like security on easy payments. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both Money and Goods. Persons momentarily embarrassed who desire above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. You get the full amount of the loan.

No charges taken out in advance.

Loans also made to salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information on calling at our office.

Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money. It pays to borrow of US.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co., Room 8, Arcade, upstairs. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

Geo. Abdon & Co., Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting. ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK. No. 1 W. Columbia St.

Office 'Phone 261. Residence 1017. Robert Spice, PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER. 48 W. MAIN STREET.

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COMPARE OUR PRICES.

22k Gold Crowns, $5.00.
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Special attention with years of experience has enabled us to reduce to a perfect science the PAINLESS METHODS

Teeth With or Without Plates.

Artificial teeth inserted to look Natural, and and perfect fit Guaranteed. Our earnest desire is that all orders for plates intrusted to us shall give the patient entire satisfaction. Call and have your teeth examined and get our prices. Samples on exhibit.

ARCADE DENTAL PARLORS, Ground Floor, Room 7. Lady Attendant. 'Phone 637. Open 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

DIED OF LOCKJAW.

CARL ZIMMERMAN SEIZED FRIDAY EVENING.

ATTACK SOON PROVES FATAL

THE BOY HAD RUN A THORN IN HIS FOOT.

BABE FOUND DEAD IN ITS BED

THE DAILY RECORD OF DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Carl Zimmerman, the 13-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zimmerman, residing at 24 Marion street, died this morning from lockjaw, after several hours of the most intense suffering. The disease developed Friday evening and death ensued at 3:50 this morning. Something more than a week ago the lad stepped upon a large thorn, which penetrated the foot to a considerable depth. Home remedies were applied and the boy appeared to be recovering nicely. Since the recent snowfall, however, he caught cold in the wound and lockjaw resulted. Physicians were unable to overcome the disease. The father of the boy is a druggist, and in addition to the parents there are three brothers and two sisters.

The funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from St. Paul's Lutheran church. Rev. Miller will officiate.

DONLEY.

Mrs. Minnie Almeda Donley, wife of William H. Donley, died at an early hour this morning from peritonitis at the family home, 38 Marion street, after an illness of little more than a week. The family moved to this city from Ohio in April last, and the husband has been employed on the new court house. Mrs. Donley was 25 years of age and leaves the husband and two children. She was a member of the M. E. church.

The funeral services will be held at Junction, Paulding county, Ohio, where the remains will be taken tomorrow.

LAUER.

Nicholas Lauer died at 9 o'clock Friday evening at his home, 202 Gay street, from pneumonia, at the age of forty-three years. Surviving him are the wife and five children, besides one brother. Mr. Lauer was a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and of the Catholic Benevolent Legion.

The funeral services will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, and at 9 o'clock from St. Peter's Catholic church. The Catholic Benevolent Legion will have charge of the service.

LOEFFLER.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Loeffler, who resides near Dunfee, was found dead in its bed this morning. The little one was but 8 weeks old and death was due to exhaustion.

HOFFMEISTER.

Henry Hoffmeister, who has been a resident of this city for many years, died at 10:30 o'clock this morning at his home, 12 West Third street, at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Hoffmeister was a native of Germany. He has been ill since last June from dropsy. He leaves a widow but no children.

The funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from St. John's Lutheran church, Rev. Dannecker officiating.

WOEBEKING.

Albert Woebeking, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woebeking, of Woodburn, died Friday from whooping cough, at the age of one month.

The funeral services will be held Sunday at Woodburn.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Wabash, Ind., March 3.—William Sebring, a millwright of this county, living on a farm near Ross Hill, yesterday celebrated his 100th anniversary. He is in fine health and expresses a devout wish that he may live to vote a second time for William McKinley. Mr. Sebring has been a resident of this vicinity for over sixty-one years.

DR. GLADDEN IS NOMINATED.

Columbus, Ohio, March 3.—Dr. Washington Gladden, who two weeks ago signified his willingness to represent his ward in the city council, if the people wanted him, was nominated yesterday by petition of his constituents as an independent candidate. Last night, at the democratic primary election, he was also nominated for the same office over the regular democratic candidates, the voters writing his name in on the ballots. Though the ward is strongly republican, Dr. Gladden is likely to be elected because the republican candidate is a ward boss and unpopular.

DR. GLADDEN NOMINATED.

Columbus, O., March 3.—Though denied a place on the ballot, Dr. Washington Gladden was nominated at the democratic primaries last night for member of the city council. The eminent clergyman won by two votes over Mr. Jack Terrier, an editor, and J. P. Lind, a lawyer.

VANDERBECK IS IN CONTROL

HAS FILED A BOND IN THE SUM OF $9,000.

The New Castle Club Elects New Officers—Wright to Manage Team Again.

Detroit, Mich., March 3.—George A. Vanderbeck, late owner of the Detroit club of the American base ball league, appears likely to retain possession of the club, notwithstanding its recent sale to Mrs. Vanderbeck, divorsee, to satisfy her decree for alimony.

Vanderbeck has complied with an order of the circuit court, requiring him to file a bond of $9,000, with sufficient sureties, for payment of the alimony. Mr. Vanderbeck today despatched to his players notices of the outcome.

THE NEW CASTLE TEAM.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Castle base ball club Thursday Isaac D. Hughes, a brother-in-law of Bobbie Lowe, of the Boston club, was elected president; James Verner, secretary; Alderman C. W. Haus, treasurer, and Harry Luck, Mayor Warnock, John C. Offutt, I. D. Hughes and C. W. Haus, directors. A letter from Manager Wright advocated the loaning of Shortstop Nattress and Catcher Barclay to either Wheeling or Fort Wayne. Manager Wright has secured Hoffman, a western player, for right fielder and change catcher. Graffius will be retained. Nadeu, an outfielder, will either be loaned or released. Van Buren will be kept in the field. A new man has been secured to take the place of Farrell who was drafted by Cincinnati. A new shortstop named Welsh has been secured. The other infielders are Cargo, at third; Colie Miller, at second, and Wright, at first. Two new pitchers have been engaged. Wright will report early in April and the rest of the team on or about the 12th. Wright says he has a better team for next year than the one that won the pennant last season. The financial affairs of the club are in first-class shape.

MANSFIELD PLAYERS.

Mansfield, Ohio, March 3.—The contracts sent the Mansfield players for the coming season are being signed and returned. Manager Lowney will report here between the 1st and 15th of April, when active work will begin. Contracts were sent to the following players: D. J. Lowney, shortstop and manager; Jack Law, first base; Joseph Keenan, third base; Miller Proctor, utility man; Edward Beecher, left field; John Flournoy, center field; James Hackett, Richard Smith, Tom Irvin, pitchers; Tom Hudson, second base; Jack Heilman, shortstop; James McKevitt, right field; Otto Guese, Harry Eichler, E. Merideth, Roy Montgomery and two left-handed pitchers. Roscoe Miller, of last year's team, will pitch for Detroit the coming season, and Zeke Rosebraugh will pitch for Dayton.

PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 3.—President McKinley arose at 8:30 this morning and after breakfast received callers at the Manhattan hotel, where he is stopping with his wife and a party during his stay here to attend the Ohio society dinner tonight. Those who breakfasted with the president and Mrs. McKinley were Abner McKinley and his wife, Miss Mabel McKinley and Miss Barber, niece of the president. Among those who called were Governor Nash, of Ohio; ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss and General Granville M. Dodge.

PHILIPPINES IN DEMAND.

Madrid, March 3.—It is said here that the representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany have sounded the Spanish government to ascertain its intention regarding the Philippine islands not included in the cession to America.

HE RECEIVES MANY OFFERS

MR. CORDREY'S FLUE LINING ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

Several Concerns Want to Take Hold of It to Manufacture—A Large Field for It.

Mr. Cordrey, inventor of an internal flue for chimneys, is receiving without solicitation propositions to exploit his invention. This morning he was in receipt of letters from the Ottawa Development association, of Ottawa, Ill.; the Standard Investment company, of Chicago, and the Cedar Rapids Commercial club, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, all asking for proposals and terms for establishing a factory for the manufacture of the chimney flue, of which they had heard favorably. In addition to these, he is in communication with the boards of trade of three towns in Indiana upon the same matter and the Keasby & Mattison Co., of Ambler, Pa., the largest manufacturers of asbestos supplies and coverings in the United States, have written for a proposition for exclusive manufacture.

This is a very fair showing for the invention and is evidence of a large demand for an internal flue which will perform the functions claimed by Mr. Cordrey. There is probably in the gas belt in Indiana alone 700,000 chimneys of an average height of thirty feet that will have to be rebuilt or else protected by some such flue within two years. This necessity arises from two causes; first, all the chimneys where gas is used are rapidly disintegrating and becoming dangerous even for the use of gas, and, secondly, in a great many places the people will, inside of two years, return to the use of coal and wood, and then something must be done to prevent fires. Taking these chimneys at an average height of thirty feet, the cost of putting in these new flues at fifty cents per foot would show a total expense of about $10,500,000. Therefore, Indiana alone would furnish a very large and profitable field for a company to operate in.

WILL ORGANIZE TOMORROW.

The supreme council of the Catholic Benevolent League of Indiana, the new fraternal insurance society that has been showing such a phenomenal growth during the preliminary organization, will be formally instituted in this city tomorrow. There are already over 350 applicants and this evening visiting delegates from Frankfort, Rushville, Garrett, Auburn and other Indiana towns will arrive to participate in the organization. All members are requested to meet at St. Paul's school hall at 7:30 tomorrow evening. From there the members will proceed to St. Paul's church, where high mass will be read by Rev. Father Kroll and a sermon preached for the members. At the close of the service the members will proceed in a body to the Sons of Columbus hall, where the business of organization will be completed. The constitution and by-laws of the supreme council, as well as laws of subordinate councils will be adopted, followed by the election of supreme officers. The members will be supplied with appropriate badges.

MAKING A POST MORTEM.

Dr. W. W. Barnett, coroner, and Dr. W. F. Schrader, deputy coroner, left this morning for Halls Corners to exhume the remains of an aged gentleman named Homerick, who died last November and was buried without a permit from the board of health. This is contrary to law and the board ordered the coroner to exhume the remains and hold a post mortem examination in order that a proper certificate of death can be made. The expense will have to be borne by the undertakers who made the interment without the necessary permission.

MRS ROOSEVELT TO VISIT CUBA.

New York, March 3.—The Journal and Advertiser says: Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will start on Wednesday next for a trip to Cuba. Mrs. Roosevelt intends to make a personal inspection of the homes, the home life, the opportunities and conditions of the people and spend a month in the prosecution of her studies. Mrs. Roosevelt will be one of the first American women to undertake an investigation, and it is not probable that the results of her observations will eventually be communicated to the federal government. Not alone because of her own individual efforts in behalf of humanity, her report will deliberate condition.

SIBLEY DONATES SALARY.

Franklin, Pa., March 3.—Shortly after the election of Hon. Joseph Sibley as congressman from the Seventeenth district, he announced that he would divide his salary for his two years' term between the five hospitals in his district. In fulfillment of this promise, the officials of the projected hospital in this city have received a check for $1,000 from Congressman Sibley and a check for the same amount was received by each of the hospitals at Oil City, Warren Bradford and Kane. At the end of his term each hospital will have received $2,000. While Mr. Sibley represented the Erie-Crawford district, he took similar action with his salary, dividing it among the labor organizations of the district.

TRADE IN THE PHILIPPINES

WAR DEPARTMENT PUBLISHES SOME STATISTICS.

Only a Small Portion of the Export Trade is With the United States.

Washington, Mar. 3.—The war department has published some statistics of the Philippine commerce for the quarter of last year, ending September 30, which throws new light on the export trade so far as it relates to the United States.

It is shown that the total exports of raw material sugar amounting to $1,143,249, only $85,002 went to the United States, while Japan and Great Britain got nearly all of the remainder. Also as to leaf tobacco, the exports of which were valued at $355,463, the exports to the United States were trifling in amount, Spain taking the largest part, namely, $294,811, and England $38,947. The United States also took only $5,032 of Manila cigars, out of a total export of $230,399, and none of the other manufactures of tobacco came to the United States. In fact, cigars and cigarettes to the amount of $3,760 were imported from the United States.

Even in Manila hemp, the United States was second to Great Britain, taking $95,710, while Great Britain took $1,147,242. The total value of the hemp exports was $2,776,907, and the amount was 19,949 tons.

The imports of merchandise into the islands were valued at $6,437,017, and the other imports $47,880,050. Silver coin to the value of $1,588,001 was imported. The total imports from Europe were valued at $2,295,520 and from Nort America $31,475. The exports to Europe were $2,400,396, and to North America $1,036,598.

The total collection of import duty was $1,022,187, and of export duty $165,424.

COURT NEWS.

In the superior court Daniel D. Williams has entered suit against Jay L. Keplinger et al. to recover money due him for labor. Other similar suits have been entered by B. C. Bausman and Levi I. Dihl. George F. Felts is attorney for all the plaintiffs. Chas. F. Pfeiffer has entered suit through his attorney, P. A. Randall, to test the legality of a note given by Keplinger and which bears several names as endorsers, which are alleged to be forgeries.

In the circuit court August C. Krueger has entered suit against the firm of Nuttman & Co. on the foreclosure of a mortgage of $1,750. C. W. Kuhne is attorney.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

In the superior court Miss Myrtle M. Stoler, of Toledo, Ohio, has commenced suit to recover $10,000 for breach of promise from Benj. F. Campbell. Mr. Campbell is an engineer on the Pennsylvania railway and resides at No. 453 South Webster street. His first wife died some years ago and he employed Mrs. Conklin as his housekeeper. Miss Stoler, a sister of the housekeeper, visited here and naturally became acquainted with Mr. Campbell. She alleges that the engineer made love to her and a date for the marriage was fixed. When the time arrived he asked for a postponement because his wife had been dead only a few months. To this Miss Stoler agreed and when the time again arrived another postponement was agreed to because of a promise Mr. Campbell had made his first wife. The wooing continued, but the lover always managed to secure a postponement, and Miss Stoler, becoming suspicious that Mr. Campbell did not intend to carry out his promise, commenced the suit for damages. Her attorney is M. T. Stokes.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

UNCLE SAM Stamps. New goods. 28t6

MONARCH POLISH. BRINGS BACK THE LUSTRE. MAKES OLD LOOK NEW. For Furniture, Pianos, Tiling, Hardwood Finish. For sale by all Dealers. BAIRD BROS. & CO. CLEVELAND, O.

LOVE FOR LAWTON

(Continued From First Page.)

That even while we journey down
Life's slope toward the setting sun,
We may in retrospect review
The battles lost, the victories won,
Before our long and last adieu."

Dr. C. B. Stemen, Judge O'Rourke and others spoke concerning a proposed reunion of the alumni of the old college, a suggestion that originated with Sam B. Sweet, now of Indianapolis. It was accepted by general consent that a meeting looking toward a reunion be called at some future time, and that meeting will select committee and arrange for the gathering some time in December.

Mrs. Laura S. Webb was present and read an original poem appropriate to the occasion.

HOUSE ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT

THIEF ENTERED THE HOME OF WASH FRASE.

Ransacked the House and Got Away With More Than One Hundred Dollars.

The home of Wash Frase, a Nickel Plate engineer who resides at No. 70 West Third street, was entered at 8:30 this morning by an unknown thief, who ransacked the rooms and stole $6 or $7 from a dresser and a pocketbook containing a $100 bill.

Mr. Frase was out on his run and Mrs. Frase had gone out for a few minutes. When she returned she found the house had been burglarized. The thief is supposed to have gained an entrance over a transom, which was left open for violation.

The police were notified of the theft, but have no clue to the thief.

THE HOUR IS A DECISIVE ONE

CANADIAN PAPER PRINTS A SENSATIONAL ARTICLE.

Intimates That Civil War is Near at Hand and Pleads for Harmony.

Montreal, March 3.—In an article headed "The Hour is a Decisive One," La Patriot, the organ of Mr. J. Israel Tarte, minister of public works, referring to the attacks of the McGill students on Laval college and the French newspaper offices, attributes this action to the agitation by the tory papers, which, it says, have been making threats and hurling disloyalty at the French-Canadians.

The editorial concludes: "Is it not a painful spectacle to realize that we are two steps from civil war? We are not the aggressors, but we are strong enough to protect ourselves We don't hold the majority of the English-speaking people in Montreal and the country responsible for the shameful scenes which disgraced our streets. This is a decisive hour. The confederation can only be maintained by the two races living harmoniously side by side. There is very little to add to what has taken place to rend the federal pact asunder, and that without much delay."

THE EDITORS AGAINST TRUSTS

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT NEW ORLEANS.

There Was a Heated Debate Before the Resolutions Carried by a Vote of 294 to 64.

New Orleans, La., March 3.—At today's session of the National Editorial association the resolutions against trusts, introduced yesterday, were taken up. J. E. Lannig, of Norwalk, Ohio, made an eloquent address. He said emphatically that there was no duty on wood pulp and the excitement began again. President Henry, who had taken the chair, was compelled to rap continually for order. Delegate John Nagel, of Maintowoc, Wis., said he desired to set matters right on the spot and showed conclusively that there was a duty on wood pulp. Mr. Nagel drew from his pocket a little slip of paper. He explained he had yesterday called at the local custom house and from the collector of the port had ascertained there was a duty on wood pulp. He had made a note of the rates. Mr. Lanning read from what he said was the free list of the existing tariff law, showing that wood pulp was in reality on the free list. The debate on the question lasted for some time and with much heat. The resolutions against trusts were adopted 294 to 64, with an amendment urging congress to take immediate action against the paper trust.

BRONCHITIS

We Know is Hard to Control.

Our Vinol is Making a Wonderful Record in Curing This Dangerous Disease.

CALL AND LET US TELL YOU ABOUT IT.

Here is a letter that has just come to our attention. It will interest people suffering from bronchial troubles. It is from Mr. Geo. W. Brown, of So. Hanover, N. H., and reads as follows:

"I have suffered with bronchial troubles for over a year; tried two doctors and have taken three or four kinds of medicine, none of which did me any good. At times I was so hoarse I could not speak. Then I heard of Vinol. After taking three bottles of it my voice has perfectly returned to me. I can see that in a short time I will be all right. When I began to take it I was very weak, but it has built me up and given me a good appetite."

This is what Vinol always does. This is the way Vinol accomplishes its mission of doing good.

Vinol, as we wish every one to know, owes its power of accomplishing the cures that it effects to the fact that it contains the most wonderful medicinal elements known to science for the cure of all wasting diseases, as well as being in itself a marvelous tonic. These medicinal properties exist and have heretofore been found only in cod-liver oil. Vinol contains these elements. For by a scientific process the necessary curative properties of the cod-liver oil have been separated from the fat and grease which formerly made cod-liver oil preparations so objectionable.

As long as Vinol does not contain any of the vile-smelling oil, and is prepared by combining the sought-after properties with a delicate table wine, it is a most delicious and palatable preparation.

We know of what we speak when we recommend Vinol, and because we do know that Vinol does all we claim for it, we unhesitatingly endorse it, and guarantee at any time to refund the money paid for the remedy if you are not satisfied it will do all we claim for it.

PELLENS & POLSTER, Pharmacists, 94 Calhoun Street.

J. C. PELTIER, Undertaker and Embalmer. 17 W. Wayne Street.

KEEP SWEET

By using one of our mammoth bath sponges. We have a large assortment of them as well as of sponges for all other purposes, ranging in price from 5 cents to $1.00. If you want the best sponge, we have it; if you want a medium sponge, we have it; if you want a poor sponge, we have it, and each we warrant to be as represented and worth all we ask for it.

We keep everything else a first-class pharmacist ought to keep.

Ranke & Nussbaum, Pharmacists, 88 Calhoun St.

PERFUMES! PERFUMES!

All the choicest productions of the most celebrated makers, such as ROGER & GALLET, HUDNUT'S, Etc.

Purest of FACE POWDERS and most select line of TOILET ARTICLES to be found in the city.

KID GLOVES cleaned, 15c pair.

New York Hair Bazaar, 124 Calhoun St. Lau Block.

DR. S. H. HAVICE, Practice Limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office hours:—8:30 to 12 m., and from 2 to 4 p. m. 20 W. WAYNE ST. TELEPHONE 252.

EVERYTHING ON EARTH.

You can buy, sell and exchange everything on earth at 23 West Main street, Goldstine's place. Loan Office and Safe Storage Room. Telephone or drop postal card.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower. Business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.
Room 21, Bass Blk., over First National Bank, 77 Calhoun. Take elevator to fourth floor.

A Hattersly & Son.
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTERS.
48 E. MAIN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Attention Wheelmen!

Now is the time to have your wheel put in order for the season.

We will clean, oil and adjust your bicycle for $1.00.

We will clean, oil and adjust your bicycle and true wheels for $1.50.

All work guaranteed to be first-class.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,
22 Calhoun St.,
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Agents Columbia Bicycle.

CALL ON US.

All City Flour, 95c large sack.
Sturgis, Mich., Flour, 90c large sack.
Best Square Crackers, 6c lb.
Corn Meal, 6c sack.
Chair Seats, 5c each.
We give Green Trading Stamps.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
S. Ganzer, Prop.
'Phone 783.

YOUNG WOMEN
take your meals at the
Y. W. C. A.
51 West Berry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30—1:30. Supper, 5:30—6:40.

DR. J. I. MANNERS
Announces the removal of his office to
29 E. BERRY ST.,
Tri-State Building.
Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Home 'Phone 911.

OSTEOPATHY: A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CURING DISEASES WITHOUT MEDICINES. The proper adjustment of the Bones, Ligaments, Tendons, Arteries, Veins, and the Freeing of the Nerves. The Scientific Method of Curing Diseases and Deformities, and proven to be CORRECT by the thousands of people who have tried it. Suite 69 and 70, Pixley & Long Building. 28 1 m

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,
Plumbing,
Steam and
Gas Fitting,
Electric Wiring.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
No. 141 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

MASONIC TEMPLE
Monday, March 5th.
Triumphal return of the season's most successful play, Benefit of Branch 116, National Association of Letter Carries,
William Gillette's
GREAT COMEDY TRIUMPH.
BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO.
Light, wholesome and full of laughter.
The little minister of farce:—Boston Transcript.
Seat sale Thursday, March 1st.

Cold Weather Coming.
Have You Any Wood?
A $1.00 Order for Dry Mixed Chunk Wood will be promptly filled
WILL GIVE GOOD VALUE.
I also sell oak and hickory slab wood; $1.25 for big load. Keep this 'phone number.
HOME 'PHONE 523 SOUTH.
22-1w

Sore Hands

Red, Rough Hands, Itching, Burning Palms, and Painful Finger Ends.

ONE NIGHT CURE.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.
Cuticura THE SET, $1.25 Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MUSICAL INSTRUCTOR.

Mr. Charles Duncan Allen,
ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER.
TRINITY CHURCH,
Teacher of Voice Culture, Piano, Organ and Theory of Music.
At Parish House, on West Berry, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 4 to meet those desiring instructions in any of these branches.

UNDERTAER.

ROBERT KLAEHN,
30 West Main.
Undertaker.
LICENSED EMBALMER
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans,
No. 24 W. Wayne street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. K. McCracken,
FIRE, LIFE, LIABILITY AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
REAL ESTATE.
Money to loan at low rate on good mortgages.
33 E. Berry St., 2nd Floor, East End Tri-State Block.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000.
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK.
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jared D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles E. Bond, Asst. Cashier.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit boxes for rent.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT,
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, IND.
Sternograber and Notary Public in Office.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 18 W. Wayne St. Telephone 215.

Mrs. Clara Diana Stacy,
FORT WAYNE MANAGER FOR
THE INDIANA VIAVI CO.
Free consultation at 36 East Wayne street (daily) between the hours of 12 and 2 p. m. No charges made for calling on ladies at their homes.

DR. JAMES A. LOMAS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Announces that he has resumed his practice. Rooms, 6 and 7 Fruit House block. Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Home phone, No. 502.

LOCAL NEWS.

Frank Beil, of Angola, is among the guests at the New Aveline.

J. C. Ward, of Portland, Ind., transacted business in the city on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Scott and children, of Montpelier, are visiting in the city today.

Theodore Lange, editor of the Freie Presse, sustained a fall recently and sprained his arm.

J. H. Singrey is quite ill from pneumonia at his home, corner of Harrison and Superior streets.

Mrs. Travis, of Gay street, and Mrs. Leslie, of Hanna street, gave a pleasant sleighing party last evening.

J. D. Faatz, of Chicago, representing the National Insurance company, is in the city adjusting a fire loss.

Miss Jennie Markley, of Wabash, is in the city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Schrader, of Rockhill street.

Lillian, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matot, of Horace street, is recovering from a protracted illness.

Miss Myrtle Coleman, of Wagner street, has returned from Chicago, where she was called by the death of Mrs. John Reiber.

Mrs. E. W. Holcomb, of 4 Thomas street, is in a very critical condition from lung trouble, and will be removed to a hospital for treatment.

William Rademacher and John Duryea, of Milwaukee, are in the city and are guests at the Randall. Mr. Rademacher is a brother of the late Bishop Rademacher.

The directors of the Fort Wayne Commercial club have been called to hold a special meeting at the club rooms this evening, and it is intimated that some very important matters will be up for consideration.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pike, who recently returned from Michigan, where they visited several weeks with their daughter, were called to Warsaw this afternoon on important business that will keep them there a few days.

John Toole, of Buffalo, is in the city for a few days on a business trip. Mr. Toole is a traveling salesman and while in this city some years ago he became ill with typhoid fever spending nearly four months in Hope hospital.

Henry Kohlinger gave a sleighing party to the home of his father, G. H. Kohlinger, who lives near New Haven. There were eighteen guests and they had a most jolly time. The party was postponed from Thursday evening on account of the lecture at Princess rink.

John Clark, a son of Henry Clark, residing near Coesse, is at St. Joseph hospital, where he submitted to a critical operation this morning for the removal of a tumor of the lip, which had spread until it involved a large portion of the left side of the face. The operation was performed by Dr. W. H. Myers, Dr. Ranke and Dr. J. K. Geary, of Coesse.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Durfee entertained a company of friends at their home, 500 South Calhoun street, in a delightful manner last evening, and some of the features were decidedly unique. The score cards were hand painted and represented slices of watermelon, while the games won were registered by attaching to the card small pickaninny dolls by means of a dainty ribbon. The menu cards were also hand painted, each bearing upon the top a sketch of an Irish policeman with the name "William O'Fase." Both cards were executed by Mrs. Frank Greer. In the games first prizes were won by John G. Reul and Mrs. James Craig, while the second awards went to Elwood George and Mrs. A. W. Heit.

MENU FOR SUNDAY.

"We can conquer who believe they can."—Dryden.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Shredded Wheat Biscuits and Cream.
Chicken Croquettes.
Saratoga Chips. Popovers.
Coffee with Scalded Milk.

DINNER.
Cream of Tapioca Soup.
Roast Rib of Beef. Mashed Potatoes.
Asparagus on Toast.
Banana Salad. Lemon Sugar Wafers.
Cheese Fondue. Nuts.
Cafe Noir.

SUPPER.
Oysters on Half Shell.
Welsh Rabbit.
Brown Bread. Unsalted Butter.
Bonbons. Fruit.
Russian Tea.

CHEESE FONDUE.—Place half a cup of butter and three rounded tablespoonfuls of flour into a double boiler and blend well together; add three rounded tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and one teacupful of milk or cream. Stir 20 minutes and remove from stove to cool. Beat the yolks and whites of three eggs separately; add the yolks to the cold mixture; just before baking stir in the beaten whites. Bake in a quick oven 15 minutes and serve immediately when done.

MENU FOR MONDAY.

God save the mark.—"Henry IV."

BREAKFAST.
Prune Custard.
Smoked Beef Omelet. Fried Potatoes.
Peach Marmalade. Rolls.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Cold Roast Beef. Sweet Mustard Sauce.
Cheese Sandwiches.
Baked Pears.
Cocoa.

DINNER.
Beef Soup with Marrow Balls.
Braised Beef Tongue. Apple Fritters.
Baked Potato Souffle. Olives. Celery.
Cheese. Peppermints. Wafers.
Cafe Noir.

PRUNE CUSTARD.—Stew half a pound of prunes slowly for an hour and a quarter, having sufficient water to make a thin pulp; then remove the stones and skins and press through a colander. Place on the stove again and let it remain until nearly boiling. For each cupful of fruit stir in one well beaten egg; remove at once and stir in any tart flavoring extract desired. Put in molds and set away to cool. Serve with cream.

BAKED POTATO SOUFFLE.—Beat two cupfuls of hot mashed potatoes, a little salt and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter to a cream, add the beaten yolks of two eggs, stir the beaten whites in lightly and bake until a delicate brown.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Ben Lohman left today for a visit with friends in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Agnes Ogden, of Hartford City, is the guest of friends in the city.

Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Oakes, of Kendallville, visited Fort Wayne friends yesterday.

Mrs. Hiram Corse and son Earl, of Columbia City, are in the city, visiting with George Sco[illegible]

Mrs. W. C. Dougl[illegible] [illegible] Miss Bessie Smith, of Nort[illegible] [illegible]ster, are in the city visiting [illegible] [illegible]ith and family.

Mr. Glover, a man [illegible] from Lima, Ohio, is in the city for a few days, purchasing a spring line of millinery.

Mrs. A. Mergentheim has returned from New York city, where she has been purchasing a spring stock of millinery.

Miss Italia Evans gave a sleighing party after school on Friday. The young people were driven about the city for two hours.

Mrs. John Sterling, who was the guest of her son, Charles Miner, for a few days, has returned to her home in Columbia City.

A. W. Cross, advance agent for the Walker Whitesides company, is in the city arranging for the appearance of that company here.

The Pathfinder lodge of this city is preparing to give a free entertainment to its members and their invited friends in the near future.

S. F. Hart and family, of Dayton, Ohio, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Burns, of 52 Brackenridge street. Mr. Hart is agent for the Panhandle railroad at Dayton.

A party of High school young people enjoyed a sleigh ride to New Haven Friday evening. They were entertained at supper at the home of Miss Lura Fee upon their return to the city. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Joe Ressell.

A meeting of the Women's Club League was held this afternoon in Kimball hall. There were a number of food exhibits and a kitchen utensil exhibited. A committee of ladies from the various clubs in the league made the awards for the exhibits.

The tenth division of the Ladies' Aid society of the Third Presbyterian church was entertained at the home of Mrs. William Dexter on Friday afternoon. The ladies who assisted were Mrs. Wortman, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Harry France, Mrs. Dickey and Mrs Gailey.

Mrs. Allen Zollars was hostess at a dinner Friday evening given in honor of Mrs. Arthur Gates, of Indianapolis; Mrs. August Heuer, of Chicago, and Miss Niezer, of Monroeville. The table decorations were pink and white, and covers were laid for sixteen.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 20 for 5c.

UNCLE SAM Stamps. No other stamps in the world give such gifts. 28t6

TO BREAK UP GLASS TRUST.

Indianapolis, March 3.—The state today came into possession of an important document which will be used against the glass trust in the suit now pending to break up the trust in this state. It is the agreement entered into between the trust and the smaller concerns when the latter were taken into the combination. The agreement shows conclusively that a conspiracy in restraint of trade was formed, as it places all who disposed of their holdings under oath not to resume the business of making glass anywhere within the United States, except the territories. The agreement that has fallen into the hands of the state is one that was accepted and conformed to by the Indiana glass factory when it sold out to the trust. The agreement is signed and cannot be questioned.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 41 Boone street.

WANTED—At once, three apprentice girls to learn millinery trade. Apply at Malloy's, Arcade.

WANTED—Several young ladies as preparers for trimmers; only those that have had experience on first-class work wanted. Apply with reference. Charles Daugherty, millery, 86 Calhoun St.

WANTED—New ideas; good inventions bring big prices; plenty of capital available for the right thing. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 80 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 3d&w-tf

WANTED—$25 a week easy giving customers valuable premiums free with each jar Refined Flavoring Powder at 25 cents. New plan; new goods; no competition. 75 agents sold over 132,000 first month without experience; everybody buys on sight; sample free. Bradford & Co., A 45, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, with bath, at 24 West Berry St. 28-4t

FOR RENT—A few good residences and two business rooms in this city. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, with board; hot and cold bath; terms reasonable. 29 East Washington street. 2-1mo

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room; down stairs; suitable for two gentlemen, or married couple. 46 Douglas avenue.

FOR RENT—Elegant office rooms, formerly occupied by Home Telephone Co. Inquire, T. H. Hofer, Room 21, Bank block. 19tf

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms, on first floor; all complete for light housekeeping or suitable for two young ladies or gentlemen. No. 16 West Jefferson St. 3-2t

FOR RENT—A four-room cottage, furnished complete for light housekeeping; rate very reasonable. For particulars inquire of Mrs. A. L. Leese, at 30 W. Washington St. 1-3t

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10-tf

LOST.

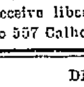
LOST—A black and tan dog, about 1 year old. Finder please return to 207 West Berry street and receive reward. 2tf

LOST—On Sunday night a gold watch chain. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning same to this office. 20tf

LOST—A pair of eyeglasses, on Harrison street, near Washington street. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward.

LOST—On Wednesday, between Hoagland avenue and Harrison street, on Butler, silver chain bracelet, marked L. E. G. Finder will receive liberal reward if returned to 557 Calhoun St. 1&3

DENTISTRY.



DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate Charges. Get the Best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 148 East Washington street. 2-2t

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 243½ West Washington street. 26-tf

WANTED—Young girl for light housework. Call 133 East Jefferson St. f28-tf

FOR SALE—A pair of bob sleds cheap at Bob Danner's, 18 Holman street. 3-2t

WNTED—A man to take care of one horse. 201 W. Wayne St. Call after 7 p. m.

WANTED—At once, a girl to make pantaloons. Call 25 Calhoun street, upstairs.

WANTED—Three rooms suitable for dressmaking; centrally located. Address "Dressmaking," Sentinel.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money, see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

WANTED—Two or three rooms for light housekeeping; centrally located; no children. Address Rooms, care Sentinel. 2-2t

WANTED—All painters and paperhangers to meet at 41 West Main St. Saturday, 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of organization. 2t2

WANTED—Girls for general housework; good wages; men want work in hotel, good reference. Mrs. Ellen Fitzgerald, 128 Calhoun St., upstairs. 16tf

WANTED EVERYWHERE—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Ladies, earn money in your home; no canvassing; particulars absolutely free; send no money or stamps. Address L. G. Hall, Gano Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Handsome, elderly bachelor, sympathetic, loyal, wealthy, will now devote every effort for happiness of sensible, true wife. "William," 3054 Calumet avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—General agent, familiar with buggy repairing, to solicit, appoint and instruct sub-agents in use of meritorious patented specialty. Minnesota Specialty Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Ladies to know that Mrs. A. Stadler and Miss Rosa Aple, late of Louisville, Ky., have formed a partnership and will continue ladies' and children's dressmaking at 47 E. Jefferson St. 2t2

WANTED—Men to advertise and introduce our soaps and specialties, tack signs, distribute circulas, samples, appoint sub-agents; steady work; $18 weekly and expenses. Marvel Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; two months complete; no expense if you will work for us; $60 monthly paid; new opportunity for our graduates; catalogue and particulars mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 3-6t

WANTED—All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs. It has never been known to fail. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 24tf

WANTED—If you want money on your household furniture, horses, carriages, pianos and other like security on easy payments, everything left in your possession, call and see us. The Reliance Loan Co., Room 6, Arcade, upstairs; open every evening. 13-1mo

WANTED Salesman; for high grade letter copying device. Everyone who writes a letter needs it. Use any pen, ink or paper. Quick seller. Large profits. Exclusive territory given. Complete outfit 25 cents. American Novelty Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J. feb.17-eod-1mo

WANTED—Salesmen to sell imported and domestic liquors, principally fine Kentucky whiskies and blends, case and barrel goods, to jobbers and saloon trade. Good chance to the right man; salary or commission. Address R. S. Strader & Son, 60 and 71 Water St., Lexington, Ky. 30-stf

WANTED—Reliable lady or gentleman on the new 20th century "Atlas and Pictorial History of the World," just off the press; finest map ever produced; over 400 halftone illustrations; $75 to $100 per month easily made; if you mean business call on Mr. Carter, 25 W. Washington street.

WANTED—Three active men to represent large firm, capable managing branch business and employing others in various towns; $900 per year, clear of expenses; definite guarantee of $3.00 per day from the start to honest, energetic men; permanent position and rapid promotion with established house of highest repute. Factory, Box 733, Phila., Pa. 3-s4t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—New modern six-room cottage, South Harrison St., $2,250. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—I am offering College Place lots on West Wayne street at regular prices. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—481 Lafayette St., 9 rooms, front hall, open stairs, lot 50x150, $2,700. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Or rent, a 20 acre farm, 2½ miles from city on Huntington road. Apply, J. C. Winte, 199 Fairfield ave. 20t12

FOR SALE—One Jersey cow; also one Durham cow; both fresh. Apply one mile west on Huntington road. Mrs. Cramer.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Or trade—Nice nine-room house on Charles street, near Lafayette; want small cottage or will sell for $1,800. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange, new business block on Calhoun street, $5,000; will take $1,500 in trade. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf.

FOR SALE—If you want to buy a house, lot or farm; if you want to borrow money or want to sell property, see Bobilya, Room 22, Bank block. 11-tf

FOR SALE—Or trade—Nice residence near new Lutheran church, South Broadway; want a place near W. Washington Lutheran church. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—On monthly payments, several houses; modern improvements; in different parts of city. Inquire 430 Broadway. Bell telephone 326. 24-6t

FOR SALE—Two lots, both north of P. F. W. R. R. and east of Broadway; $500 each, just half price; owner non-resident. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—A No. 1 investment; new business block less than one square from new court house; rents for $504.00 per year; price, $6,000. L. J. Bobilya, 22 Bank block. 14tf

FOR SALE—New modern residence, facing Williams park; will show bills for cost and discount the amount $600; it must sell. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—A farm of 95½ acres, two miles west of the center of Aboite township; 10-room house; other buildings good; well watered. Inquire John S. Occleston, on premises. 6-1mo

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house; 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call or address M. F. Schmetzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long Bldg. 23tf

FOR SALE—Good 2-story barn, 35x22, and the lot it stands on, 35x145, S. Harrison street, one-half square south of Wabash freight house. Inquire at Corcoran's Drug store, near by. Colse in property and a bargain. 27-1m

FOR SALE—An eight-room house, on corner lot, desirable location, East Wayne street; fine building lot on Prospect avenue; good farm on Leo road; also some good oak timber. Call on or address, J. H. Payne, 337 E. Wayne St. 12-1mo.

FOR SALE—Lot 20x150 feet; on west side Calhoun St., between Brackenridge and Douglas ave., for $4,000; a bargain for someone; lot 134 Fletcher's addition for $125; 3 lots on St. Marys ave. at $150 each. Schrader & Wilson, No. 7 Court St., first floor.

FOR SALE—Southern lands—If you or any of your friends are interested in the south and have no way of getting at facts, call or write me and I will give all information desired. I have timber, fruit and farm lands at low prices. Excursions twice a month. Geo. K. Torrence, No. 9 Arcade. 27-tf

FOR SALE—Eighty acres of good land; this land is in Paulding county, Ohio; is only one mile from a good market and on a good stone road leading to county seat; this land is all the best of black soil, and is about all cleared; will sell it cheap; will give purchaser reason for selling it. Address L. Cunningham, Defiance, Ohio, care Cunningham house. feb19-1m

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A small farm of 31 acres, 7 miles from city; well improved; I also will sell the property 305 East Lewis street; this is a new piece of property, well located; also a fine barn on premises; payments to suit purchaser; or will take part trade. Inquire of Ben R. Barva, 15 West Main street, or 305 East Lewis street. 3-eod-1mo

TO LOAN—$6,500 home money, in small sums, at 6 per cent.; other money, 5 per cent. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

Mintone

Cures HEADACHE in Any Form.
HARMLESS -:- SAFE -:- RELIABLE
One Trial Will Convince You.
5c a dose at Pellens & Polster's
Agents this city.
25c a bottle.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

TONIGHT.

Letter Carriers' Association—Regular meeting of No. 116 in government building.

Street Railway Employes' Union—Regular meeting.

City Council—Special meeting of council committee on contracts and franchises to discuss interurban franchise.

Lodges—Queen Esther No. 324, Daughters of Rebecca; Rathbone Sisters No. 31.

Volunteers of America—Religious services in the armory, No. 203 Calhoun street, near Montgomery

Now people are suggesting that all rich men must enter suit against Andrew Carnegie. If no other grounds are assignable there might be actions for libel on the assertion that if they die rich they die disgraced.

With the statement that champagne and diamonds were abundant at Kimberley at the close of the siege, but that milk and beefsteaks were not procurable, the diamond crowd that got shut up there were able to estimate the correctness of the person who declared that he did not care for the necessaries of life so long as he had the luxuries.

Gibson Bowles, a conservative member of the British parliament, thinks it would be consistent with the situation to distribute among the troops which relieved Kimberley the $35,000,000 worth of diamonds which, according to Cecil Rhodes, are now stored there. This would mean $14,000 to $27,000 for each soldier, and it is not likely that Mr. Rhodes believes consistency to be that kind of jewelry.

Owing to circumstances over which the vast majority of people have no control it is not likely that a certain lesson in finance growing out of the Cornelius Vanderbilt millions can be made of equally extensive application, but it is interesting for all that. In his will the lately dead millionaire inserted an innocent looking clause to the effect that no executor or trustee under its provisions should be as such given any compensation or commission. As there were four executors appointed, including Chauncey M. Depew, and the estate was worth $90,000,000, had it not been for this small paragraph, according to law each would have received fees amounting to $625,000. As it was, they were left bequests ranging from $50,000 to $200,000. Although it was not stated, these were intended in place of the legal fees. In any case, Mr. Vanderbilt may be said to have solemnized the event of his death by a neat stroke of business that netted his heirs at least two millions of dollars.

The relief of Ladysmith by Buller on the third or fourth trial lifts from the English mind the dread that the garrison might be forced to surrender and places the British campaign about where it was expected to start five months ago. The Boers still hold the northern wedge of Natal, but if Buller's force undertakes a vigorous offensive they will undoubtedly fall back to the mountain passes on the border. Their temporary presence in British territory is fully offset by Lord Roberts' occupation of the southwestern corner of the Free State and his more or less imminent threat against Bloemfontein. So far the honors of the campaign are nearly even. The British relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith is well matched by the skill and tenacity with which the Boers have held those garrisons penned up for months while foiling the attempts of heavy forces in their front to relieve the threatened camps. Lord Roberts' siege and capture of Cronje are offset by the heroic defense of that leader, the defeats of Dundee and Caleasburg, and the almost equal roll of prisoners in Pretoria. The true significance of the turn of affairs for the British, besides the rescue of the beleaguered garrisons, is that Lord Roberts' skill has ended the period of British futility and repulse and brought the campaign to the point where an invasion of the Boer territory is the next movement.

CUBAN REHABILITATION.

A recent purchase by a Boston fruit corporation of nearly 200,000 acres of land in Cuba is one of many indications that, while the statesmen hesitate and wait the turn of events as to the governmental future of Cuba, American capitalists are willing to invest their money in developing its material resources. The Boston fruit company's purchase represents a great future experiment in tropical fruit growing. Others have invested heavily in ruined sugar plantations, which will be quickly brought into a state of cultivation, and still others are purchasing tobacco lands. Every feature of tropical agriculture will be developed by American capital.

American investments in Cuban steam and electric railways have been larger since the close of the war with Spain, and the iron ore industry of the province of Santiago de Cuba has been again revived. This tendency of American investment towards Cuba may be accepted as foreshadowing annexation or a Cuban government under an American protectorate as the final solution of the Cuban problem, for those who own and control the industries of any country will eventually determine its form of government.

An additional reason for expecting Cuba to become gradually Americanized in government as well as in industrial development is to be found in the municipal reforms that are being inaugurated under military rule. The introduction of real sanitary methods in the administration of Cuban cities; the establishment of schools in which American furniture, school books and methods of instruction are employed, all tend to familiarize the Cuban people with American methods and to pave the way for closer fraternal relations with the American people.

MOUNT'S ILLNESS WORSE.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 3.—Governor James A. Mount, who has never fully recovered from an attack of the grip early in the winter, has been in poor health for some time and last night was taken very seriously ill and passed a restless night. The disease left him peculiarly subject to sudden changes in the weather and he has hardly recovered from one cold before he has been attacked by another, each finding him weaker and less able to resist its effects. His condition yesterday was so marked for the worse that his physicians had been with him frequently during the day, and have given orders to exclude visitors from his room and not permit him to transact any business whatever. While he is very sick, it is believed that a few days of quiet and good nursing will bring him through all right.

SEMI-PANIC IN THE CHAPEL.

Indianapolis, March 3. Prof. A. B. Beard, of Oxford college, England, made an address to students in the chapel of Butler college yesterday. While he was speaking the howls and shrieks of a dog were heard. President Butler hurried out, and found a number of students attempting to get a dog upstairs to the assembly room. He learned the name of every student mixed up in the affair and he announced the suspension of seven students. The disturbance caused a semi-panic in the chapel, and broke up the lecture. Professor Beard had come here by special invitation, and the incident was deplored by the faculty.

LEARNING A LANGUAGE.

How is it that Englishmen are not the best linguists in Europe? Simply and solely because of the general and absurd "deaf-and-dumb" method of studying foreign languages. Foreigners learning English know better than to waste years over books; they simply "chatter" and learn one word and expression after another, and become familiar with them by constant repetition, with the result that in a few months they can speak and write our language sufficiently well for all practical purposes. London Daily Mail.

A horse belonging to Albert Bond ran away from in front of the Old National bank on Friday evening. The animal ran along Calhoun and Washington streets and was stopped near Broadway. The cutter was damaged.

FIGHTING GROUND.

INDIANA IS A DEBATABLE STATE THIS YEAR.

POLITICIANS ARE AT SEA

BOTH PARTIES DIVIDED ON CERTAIN ISSUES.

DEMOCRATS HAVE ADVANTAGE

TRUST QUESTION IS A GOOD CAMPAIGN LEADER.

Indianapolis, March 3.—Both of the leading political parties in Indiana are preparing to enter upon the campaign this year with a vigor that is born of a knowledge that the issue is uncertain and it is more than probable that the struggle will excite more interest in the public mind than that even of four years ago, when the single issue of free silver was before the people.

It is quite certain that as the situation now confronts the two party leaders neither thoroughly understand the public mind or if they do neither is willing to admit the full force of the obstacles that must be met and overcome before they can claim victory as a certainty in Indiana. It is an over-statement of the facts to say that all republicans are satisfied with the policy of the administration regarding foreign possessions, which have come to us as a result of the war with Spain, for it is true that the great body of German voters, hundreds of whom have always been republicans, look with suspicion on a foreign policy by America that is likely to result in an alliance at any time with another foreign power. They believe that there is a growing tendency toward a commercial alliance between this country and England and the jealously that has always existed is becoming more apparent every day and the democrats are openly claiming large defections from the republican German element on that account.

MANY REPUBLICANS DISSENT.

But even in the minds of some republicans, not Germans, the events of the past few days have awakened fears of the results of our foreign policy. Judge Daniel Waite Howe who served upon the superior court bench here for many years and who has always been a republican, addressed a long letter to the people through the press this week, in which he pointed out the dangers of our policy. He went so far as to criticise the speech of Senator Beveridge and to point out that the junior senator had declared that the principles of the declaration of independence have "no application to the present situation" and that the time honored proposition that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is little more than a "glittering generality." Almost coincident with the appearance of Judge Howe's letter, W. H. H. Miller, ex-attorney general of the United States, and Governor James A. Mount submitted to interviews in which they declared against the proposed policy of taxing the Porto Ricans through a tariff. Many republicans would indorse expansion if it could be determined where expansion was to end, but they fear it is like going out on an unknown sea and the doctrine that these new possessions may be governed outside of the constitution is looked upon as the first of the breakers against which the ship of state may be hurled.

As these and other expressions indicate a divided republican household, so the democrats can hardly claim that they are a unit on the question. When the war with Spain first opened hundreds of democrats enlisted and many of these are now in the Philippines. Their letters home indicate that they are disgusted with anti-imperialists and that the latter, by giving countenance to the Filipinos, are encouraging them to continue the struggle and, of course, increasing the hardships and dangers of the American soldiery. A movement is on foot in the Frankfort district to nominate Captain David Allen for congress, yet Captain Allen is now in the Philippines and is an expansionist and, if nominated, as now seems likely, will be one of the most enthusiastic of the supporters of the administration's foreign policy. This divided sentiment among democrats was made apparent at the recent meeting of the Democratic Editorial association. Captain William R. Myers, of Anderson, was one of the speakers and took strong ground in favor of expansion, declaring that Jefferson was the first expansionist and that Polk followed his example. He warned the editors to note run counter to the new policy and predicted that the flag would never be taken from the Philippines, but would wave over other foreign territory.

DEMOCRATS' ADVANTAGE.

On the question of trusts there is no doubt but both parties will fulminate against them in their platforms and that the democrats will have some advantage. The Indiana legislature, which was republican in both branches two years ago, failed to pass a restrictive bill, though urged to do so by the governor. To offset this the republicans are relying upon the employment of labor, upon slight advances in wages and upon promises to adopt measures that will curb aggression while they will not restrict legitimate industry and thus work hardships upon labor. The republicans may justly claim advantages by reason of the employment of the laboring people, for there is little if any idleness in the state and therefore little unrest in labor circles.

While free silver will be eliminated from the contest, the money question will be made prominent by democratic attacks upon and republican defense of the monetary bill which has just passed congress. The plan of democratic attack has already been outlined and will be without gloves and exceedingly aggressive. The main point will be the fact of perpetuating the government debt for a period of thirty years in order to furnish a basis for a banking system and of paying the banks 2 per cent interest on the bonds, which represent the money with which they do business, whereas it is the borrower in all other cases and not the lender that must pay interest. It is said that the democrats may place a plank in their platform demanding that the government go out of the banking business and that this matter be relegated entirely to the states.

It is admitted that many of the democrats who supported McKinley will return to their party this year on other questions, and because they believe that the gold standard is thoroughly fixed upon the country.

Indiana, while the republicans have some advantages, must be considered a debatable ground, for the democrats will gain some votes from the Germans on account of expansion and will witness the return of some democrats on account of the settlement of the money question. They will lose some votes also by expansion, but probably not to the extent of their gain. What will result from the war on trusts cannot be estimated and this may be said to be the key to the political situation. If the republicans can convince the people that they will enact remedial legislation and labor continues to find remunerative employment, that party, considering the prestige of its last three victories, ought to carry the state by a safe majority. On the contrary, the passage of the Porto Rico bill in its present form and a conservative policy toward trusts will give the democrats an advantage that would prove irresistible at the polls in November.

COMING OUT OF LONG TRANCE.

San Francisco, March 3.—Elida Wilbur, a young society girl, is coming back from the dead. Over two years ago she was found in a trance and had remained unconscious ever since until a day or two ago, when she smiled and said: "Nobody loves me now." These words she has repeated several times since, but she still is unable to move or to understand when spoken to. On February 16, 1898, James Dunphy, a wealthy young man, the affianced of Miss Wilbur, called on her. Their marriage had been postponed so that he might obtain a dispensation from Rome, as he had been divorced. There was a trifling quarrel, and the following morning the girl was found apparently asphyxiated. Doctors have since been unable to arouse her.

MRS. MOUNT MADE ADDRESS.

Indianapolis, March 3.—Mrs. James A. Mount, wife of Indiana's governor, when she found yesterday that her husband, who is seriously ill, was to have addressed a farmers' institute at Greenwood, ten miles from Indianapolis, last night, boarded an electric car and arrived in time to make the address herself. Instead of reading the governor's paper, Mrs. Mount delivered an address of her own on "The Mistakes and Possibilities of Rural Life." She said the farmer had always ushered in civilization, but it was a question whether he availed himself of its possibilities. Machinery has lightened the labor of the farm, she said, so that farmers have more time for recreation and mental improvement, but they do not always avail themselves of these advantages. "The mind that is never expanded beyond the circumference of the almighty dollar," she said, "works ultimately its own ruin and meanwhile robs itself of the real joys of life. Social, mental and moral culture should engage our best endeavors and receive liberally of our means."

"77"
BREAKS UP
GRIP
COLDS THAT HANG ON.

"Seventy-seven" breaks up hard, stubborn colds that hang on, known as Grip.

"77" restores the checked circulation (indicated by a chill or shiver), starts the blood coursing through the veins, and breaks up a fresh Cold in one day.

WHITE AND GOLD.

Dr. Humphreys' Manual, Edition de Luxe, mailed free. Tells about the care, treatment and cure of the sick. A chapter especially on the Diseases of Children.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. Williams & John Sts., N. Y.

ASK PLACE ON THE TABLETS

YOUNG VETERANS WANT NAMES PERPETUATED.

Will Request Commissioners to Inscribe Names of Spanish War Soldiers in New Court House.

At its meeting Friday evening, held at the armory of Battery B, Henry W. Lawton camp, No. 8, Spanish-American War Veterans, selected John H. Wert, C. J. Eckart and P. A. Thompson as a committee to request the county commissioners to have the names of all Allen county soldiers who enlisted in the Spanish-American war inscribed on tablets and placed in the new court house. Long ago it was decided to perpetuate the names of veterans of the civil war in this manner, and the younger veterans now ask similar recognition. It is understood that the Spanish war soldiers have the support of the older military organizations, and it is expected the county commissioners will grant the request.

New members admitted to the camp on Friday evening included G. O. Foustel, John Scheffer, F. Haak, Marshall Hewitt, John Ligget, Edward Snyder, Fred A. Sovine, Charles E. Dunfee, Nathaniel Nishoff and Charles Soest. Messrs. George Zollinger, William C. Cleary and M. J. Kichbeld were appointed a committee to prepare a ritual to be submitted to the national camp, which has asked each camp to make its suggestion as to the ritual to be universally adopted. Messrs. C. J. Eckart, George Zollinger, M. J. Archbold, P. A. Thompson and J. C. Jackson were appointed a committee on by-laws, and the next meeting will be held on Friday evening.

COMMISSIONERS GRANT IT.

The committee of the Spanish-American war veterans this morning filed with the county commissioners a request for the inscription of the names of the young soldiers in accordance with the action of the camp last evening. The commissioners at once granted the request, and Architect Tolan has requested the committee to furnish at once a complete list of all Allen county soldiers who enlisted during the war with Spain. There will be about 400 of these names. The commissioners now have 3,786 names of volunteers of the civil war to be placed on tablets, and the Spanish-American veterans will be similarly honored.

POLICE OFFICIALS SMIRCHED.

Indianapolis, March 3.—Investigation of the police department of this city by the special council committee has begun. At yesterday's session it was shown by two dismissed patrolmen that certain saloons had been protected and that orders had been issued that before arrests were made in gambling houses a report should be made at headquarters. These reports were often made, but never were they followed by orders to make arrests. Both men had paid campaign assessments contrary to the charter upon demand of the police superintendent's chief clerk, and when one complained that he had been sick and could not afford it he was told that he had better dig up if he wanted to hold his job. Saloons that used outside beer were hounded and watched for violations of law, while those using local syndicate beer were permitted to violate the law without interference.

SHIVELY FOR GOVERNOR.

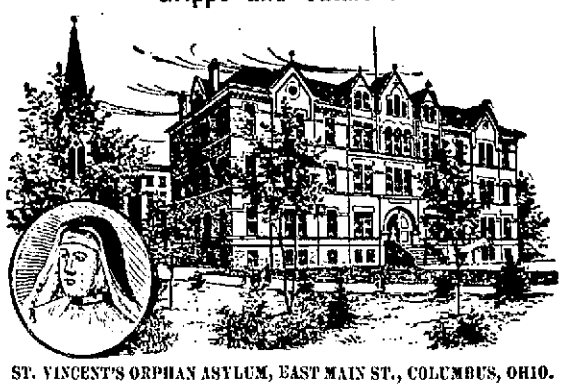
Laporte, Ind., March 3.—Scott county has followed Stark county and has indorsed B. F. Shively, of South Bend, for the democratic nomination for governor. A movement has been started to bring ex-Judge Zollars, of Allen county, into the contest. Mr. Zollars is the leading Indiana counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Nye, of this city, who was considered a gubernatorial possibility, is practically out of the race because of his repudiation of the candidancy of Bryan on a free silver platform.

SPRING LINE.

Ladies' goods made up to measure at G. Schmidt's, 57 E. Berry street. Phone 510. 27-tf

THE SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS USE PERUNA

Their Favorite Remedy for Coughs, Colds, La Grippe and Catarrh.



ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, EAST MAIN ST., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Dr. S. B. Hartman:

"Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's 'Pe-ru-na' as an excellent remedy for the la grippe, of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character.

"We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Pe-ru-na has become our favorite medicine for influenza, catarrh, coughs, colds and bronchitis.

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS,
"St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum."

Mr. G. W. Aringe and Son.

Mr. G. W. Aringe, of Collinsville, Tex., writes: "I have been using Pe-ru-na for cough I have had for some time. It has completely cured me, and I do heartily recommend it to those suffering from coughs and colds. I will praise Pe-ru-na forever." Pe-ru-na cures la grippe.

Mr. Joseph Kirchensteiner, 87 Croton street, Cleveland, O., says: "We have used Pe-ru-na for eight years as our family medicine. During the whole of that time we have not had to employ a physician. Our family consists of seven, and we always use it for the thousand and one ailments to which mankind is liable. We have used it in cases of scarlet fever, measles and la grippe. Whenever one of the family feel in the least ill mother always says: 'Take Pe-ru-na and you will be well,' or, if we do not happen to have any, 'We will have to get more Pe-ru-na.' Pe-ru-na is always satisfactory in colds and coughs."

Mr. Joseph Kirchensteiner.

Free Correspondence.

The climatic diseases of winter are mainly coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis, lonsilitis and other catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract. Pe-ru-na is an absolute specific for all of these affections. Pe-ru-na will cure a cough or a cold in a very few days. Pe-ru-na will cure chronic catarrh even of years' standing in a few weeks. Pe-ru-na should be kept in every house as a safeguard against the many affections to which the family is liable during the winter season.

In every city and large town in the United States the Sister of Charity has become a familiar object. The Catholic Sisters—sweet messengers of charity, ceaseless and indefatigable in their labors—move quietly and swiftly in and out among the people, receiving, dispensing, assisting and comforting. Neither heat nor cold, fatigue or danger, deter them from their errands of mercy. They are to be found in palace and hovel; in the boulevard and brothel. Nothing daunts them. Nothing discourages them. Vast institutions of refuge for the homeless and hopeless have arisen in every city by their tireless labors.

By no means the least service they render helpless humanity is their dispensation of medicine. Their experience among the sick, and their anxiety to be of assistance to them, soon lead them to know the most efficient and safe remedies. It would be impossible that so popular and valuable a remedy as Pe-ru-na could have escaped their attention. Many letters have been received from institutions of this kind praising the benefit that Pe-ru-na has been to them.

Mr. Albert Borngraeber, of Mayville, Wis., says: "I want to tell you that I have been given good health by Pe-ru-na. In September, 1899, I caught a very bad cold. It settled on my lungs and I was troubled with night sweats and a terrible cough. I could not sleep part of the time. I could scarcely breathe. I began to take Pe-ru-na, and in a short time was entirely cured."

Mr. Albert Borngraeber.

Mr. W. E. McKain.

Mr. W. E. McKain, Iowa Park, Texas, who was completely restored to health by Pe-ru-na, writes as follows: "I have used your Pe-ru-na and have given it a thorough trial. I must say the result was flattering to you, and I can conscientiously recommend it for coughs, colds, and especially la grippe." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a book on chronic catarrh. Sent free.

Spring Campaign 1900.

The Best Baby Carriages.
The Prettiest Baby Carrriages.
The Best Carriages for the Money.
The Largest Assortment of Baby Carriages.
The Best Patent Springs.
An Entirely New Clean Stock.
The Newest Things in Parasols.

Every rubber wheel guaranteed one year.

Other houses do not give this guarantee.

Nothing is too nice for that "new baby." Come and see us whenever you are ready to purchase for it either a Reclining Go-Cart or a Carriage. You cannot find the great Whitney Carriage line anywhere else in Fort Wayne. We have the sole agency. A "Whitney" carriage lasts twice as long as other makes. Spring stock now in. Buy early while the new assortment is unbroken and get the good of your Cart or Cab all the year.

Foster Furniture and Carpet Co.

"On the Fighting Line"

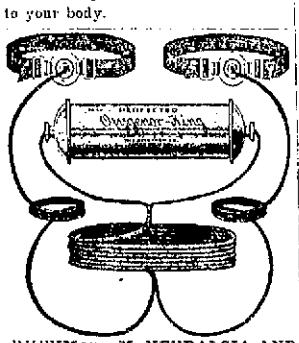
Many people are just at this moment on the "fighting line," with overwhelming odds against them, in the struggle for health and freedom from pain and affliction. Instead of their position being strengthened, they are gradually losing ground. To all such we say.

DO NOT TAKE THE CHANCES.

Every day you pick up the paper and find someone has answered to death's summons after all medical treatment had failed to save the life of a loved one. People that own The Perfected Oxygenor King and become well acquainted with its wonderful curative powers, will at all times prefer to make use of the "mighty king" in preference to the limited effects that are derived by any system of drugs or medicine.

IT IS NATURAL LAW, SCIENTIFICALLY APPLIED.

A judicious and timely use of this instrument will overcome the most dangerous sickness, excruciating pain, raging fever or disease. You will not need to travel from home, at great expense, going to sanitariums and hospitals. The use of this Home Oxygen Treatment a short time will convince the most skeptical. You will begin to regain your health the minute you attach the instrument to your body.



RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA AND APPENDICITIS BANISHED.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

ANY PERSON OF ORDINARY INTELLIGENCE CAN USE THE INSTRUMENT SUCCESSFULLY. THE HUSBAND AND WIFE CAN USE IT. THE CHILD CAN OPERATE IT. IT IS ALWAYS READY. IT PROLONGS LIFE. IT RESTORES STRENGTH AND VIGOR. IT BRINGS YOUTHFUL FRESHNESS AND BUOYANCY. IT SAVES YOU MONEY. IT PARALYZES DOCTOR BILLS. IT PUTS YOU ON THE HIGH ROAD TO PROSPERITY. IT LASTS A LIFETIME. IT GIVES YOU THE PRICELESS BOON—PERFECT HEALTH! RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION AND NERVOUSNESS VANISH. MALARIA, INSOMNIA, NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND PARALYSIS ERADICATED. COMPLICTED TROUBLES, CHRONIC DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESS AND GENERAL DEBILITY RELIEVED IMMEDIATELY.

USE IT WHILE YOU SLEEP.

Many prominent people in Fort Wayne and all over northeast Indiana are using the Home Oxygen Treatment. We have thousands of personal letters on file to prove the merits of this monarch of disease and affliction. You have a chance to try the Oxygenor King before you buy it. We lease it on two months' trial. It is the cheapest and most efficient doctor on earth. You will possess better health than you have enjoyed for years after using the instrument one trial treatment.

HUNTING FOR TROUBLE WITH A DARK LANTERN.

We come before the footlights of public criticism with the sweeping statement that it is unnecessary for you to continue to be sick and afflicted with aches, excruciating pain and sleepless nights if you will cease "hunting with a dark lantern" for more trouble and suffering, by making use of poisonous drugs and patent nostrums and humbug tablets, and use the mighty forces of nature which an all-wise Providence has given you.

MOST UNSATISFACTORY.

Medication, with all its remedies and electrical appliances, has always been most unsatisfactory; mankind has always heard of great physicians and cures at home and abroad, yet disease has kept up its ravages, claiming its victims on all sides. The Oxygenor King takes possession of your body and soothingly and quietly cures you by the operation of natural law and by making use of the greatest therapeutical agent known to the scientific and medical world—PURE OXYGEN.

BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

Before you go to continued expense or spend your money for "treatment" of any kind, come and see us. We would like to give you some pointers and refer you to prominent people with whom you are personally acquainted.

A word in conclusion to people who are afflicted. If you will investigate, come and see us or write us for information. You will realize that the Oxygen Home Treatment will fit your case exactly. Good health is what you want. For further information and book of particulars, write or call. Tell your friends and do good. Come and see us. We wish to make your acquaintance.

Rooms 3 and 4 Schmitz block. Office hours—9 to 12 m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.

CHARLES WESLEY BUSSARD, Manager for N. E. Indiana.

TO BE REWARDED.

BRITAIN WILL BE GOOD TO SUCCESSFUL GENERALS.

TALK OF DUCAL CORONETS

FOR ROBERTS, KITCHENER AND BULLER.

ALL BRITAIN FEELS GOOD

SOME FEELING OVER POPE'S ATTITUDE.

[Copyrighted, 1900, The Associated Press.]

London, March 3.—A dukedom for Roberts, an earldom for Kitchener, and a peerage for Buller. Thus say the prophets, already busy at this occupation.

If only the marvelous wave of enthusiasm and rejoicing that swept over the country this week could find its prototype in material rewards Lord Roberts and his fellow heroes of the war will be made dukes forthwith.

The change that has come over the spirit of Great Britain's war dream can only be appreciated by those who went through this long four months of unequalled gloominess and depression and what are now freely admitted to be defeats. The scenes accompanying this change equalled the wildest delight that ever was heralded through impressionable France. To a certain extent they were quite uncharacteristic of the British race and quite put in the shade demonstrations that occurred in the United States during the Spanish-American war.

SENTIMENT BOTTLED UP.

Yet, it must be borne in mind that Great Britain has been sentimentally bottled up so long that there was bound to be an outlet. Kimberley was relieved and scarcely a stir was noticeable in this densely populated United Kingdom. Lord Roberts, by excellent strategy, caught General Cronje in a vice and annihilated him, and the nation said well done with several degrees less fervor than it would have made the same remark had England beaten Australia at cricket. The barriers of British self-restraint and reserve were not yet broken down. Though hundreds went about their daily business apparently complacent, but in their hearts were dying for a chance to cheer and yell in sheer delight, it was still Napoleon's race of shopkeepers, placid and evidently proper. Ladysmith was relieved. Then came the deluge of desire to publicly exhibit rejoicing, which would no longer be denied. The mad forms it took have already been described in these despatches. The long casualty lists passed almost unnoticed. Who cared for the dead except to sing their praises. The intoxication of victory coming after months of reverse, pervaded the length and breadth of the land. The cry of Great Britain's military weaknesses, the rottenness of her army organization and menacing acts of other power was stilled and the tears of those who became widows or fatherless because of this great war is so much more incense to the triumphant war God. Since the strife began almost every one has said "There is no doubt about the result. We are bound to win."

WAR SOLE TOPIC.

But it was not until this week that a large percentage of the people could actually convince themselves of the certainty of the praise so glibly represented. Small wonder then that the war is the sole topic of the week. Some of the demonstrations quite outdid those of the people of Paris. It takes an effort of imagination to picture the ordinary middle class English girl marching bare headed through the streets, singing and shouting and waving flags, but this is what occurred. About 1,000 male and female students of the Kensington art schools, the girls hatless and wearing their modelling gowns, and the men in overalls, marched, singing and cheering, to the Albert monument, and thence to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's house, where Mr. Chamberlain smilingly acknowledged the ovation and Mr. J. Austin Chamberlain, the colonial secretary's eldest son, made a speech. At Colonel Baden-Powell's house the song "For He is Jolly Good Fellow," and, passing the French embassy, to indicate their feelings, they maintained an ominous silence. It was a weird procession for staid old England.

SCENES OF WATERLOO OUTDONE.

The scenes after the battle of Waterloo, as described by the writers of that day, were as nothing compared with the scenes witnessed this week.

The pope's attitude towards Great Britain and the British Catholics' attitude towards the war were interestingly exhibited at an influential meeting of the British Catholic union this week when the president, the Duke of Norfolk, read some correspondence exchanged between himself and Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state. The union had requested the Duke of Norfolk to interrogate the Holy See in relation to the anti-British tone taken by the Osservatore Romano in commenting on the Boer war. The paper is supposed to be the pope's official organ, receiving a financial subsidy from him. The Duke of Norfolk wrote: "It was very improper that any opportunity should be taken by any one to persuade the British people that the Holy See regards them with hostility or dislike. I cannot deny that an impression of this sort is creeping onto the public mind. When it is remembered that Catholics are in the minority in Great Britain, it will, we think, be admitted that in the freedom of our religion, in the great question of education and in matters of religious ministrations to soldiers and sailors we need not fear comparison with other countries in which Catholics form the great majority."

To which Cardinal Rampolla cordially replied that Osservatore Romano only printed one column which was official, and this was devoted to religious news, adding his refusal to accept responsibility for any political views it might express and declaring that the "holy father always cherished for England that lovely special interest which he has already found many occasions of displaying," and that "as the vicar of the God of Peace, he desires nothing more earnestly than a cessation of the actual state of things which cost the English nation so many victims."

Lord Hereries, discussing the correspondence at the meeting of the union, declared in religious matters the English Catholics completely obeyed the pope, but when it came to civil government they took their places side by side with their fellow countrymen. The Times, commenting upon the patriotism of the many titled persons and others who were present at the meeting, said: "It is a pity that Cardinal Rampolla did not speak out plainer, in view of the fact that the subsidized Osservatore Romano all the world over is supposed to represent the pope's personal opinion."

WILL FOLLOW SHELDON.

Mr. F. Pringle, of Chicago, who came over this week, representing Rev. M. S. Sheldon, has arranged with the Westminster Gazette to reproduce in England the edition of the Topeka Capital which the author of "In His Steps" begins March 13. Religious societies have warmly taken up the idea. The Sunday School Chronicle and Christian Endeavor are arranging to publish the bulk of Mr. Sheldon's week's work in order to show the English religious societies how a man of God would control a newspaper.

The recent murder of a land agent and magistrate named Bird, at Bantry, though failing to attract general interest, is held by the better informed to indicate a serious condition of Irish affairs. The Standard commenting on the affair, draws attention to the fact that William O'Brien only a few days before the murder inaugurated at Bantry a branch of the United Irish league urging his audience to "get rid of landlordism" and referring enthusiastically to the example of the Boers "who took down their guns."

The Standard denies the insinuation that Mr. O'Brien or the league actually instigated the murder, but it compares the occurrence to the course of the old Land league, whose footsteps Mr. Gladstone declared were "dogged with crime."

The Standard urges Mr. Gerald Balfour, the secretary for Ireland, to reconsider his refusal to put the United league under the ban of the crimes act, saying:

"Sterner measures are now necessary. The sentiments of the Irish in parliament do not matter so much. What they say on the hillside is of serious importance."

The Morning Post takes a similar view of the situation.

WILL RE-FOREST CONEMAUGH.

Johnstown, Pa., March 3.—An attempt will soon be made to re-forest a large portion of the Conemaugh water shed to prevent damage from freshets or possible repetition of the Johnstown flood of 1889, when $10,000,000 in property was carried away, and nearly five thousand lives were lost. The region is peculiarly liable to freshets, owing to its geological situation and the removal of its timber and as soon as the weather permits J. W. Toumy, government superintendent of tree planting, and another working plan expert divisina of forestry will examine the region and decide on a plan of re-forestation.

A WHALER MISSING.

Seattle, Wash., March 3.—The steamer Wolcott, of the Pacific Steam Whaling company, is missing and fear is felt that she has experienced disaster in the North Pacific. She left here for Unalaska three weeks ago by way of Sitka, Valdez and Cook Inlet, and has not been heard from since.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

A HEADLONG COURTSHIP.

BY PETER M'ARTHUR.

Copyright, 1899, by Peter McArthur.

Shamus Mhor Campbell told me this story one winter night as we revolved before the open fireplace in his old log house. Our backs were freezing while our faces were scorching, and it was only by turning like chickens on a spit that we could keep comfortable in front of the cord wood fire. He told it in the highland Gaelic, not because he could not speak English, but because he could be more fluent in his mother tongue, so this version is merely a translation. Moreover, it is translated from the spoken word rather than the written; but, being true, I hope it will not lose all its humor in the retelling. If from time to time I chance to use a

"NEVER HEARD HOW DUGALD M'PHAIL GOT MARRIED?"

Gaelic idiom, it will not be because I am trying to give the narrative a nationality, but because it all comes back to me in the expressive words in which I first heard it, and I must translate it as best I can. While Shamus told the story his face was alternately in the light and shadow, but whatever his position I could always see his eyes sparkling between his bushy eyebrows and the patriarchal white beard that hung from his high cheek bones to his ample waist.

"So you've never heard how Dugald McPhail got married, haven't you? Of course most of the old people who knew it are dead now, and Dugald has been the head elder in the U. P. church for 20 years past, thanks to his wife Betsey, who made a man of him. But 40 years ago everybody knew it, and Tiger Dunlop laughed at it till the last day of his life. I often wonder he didn't make a story of it for Blackwood's or Fraser's, for he wrote plenty in his day, and they were good ones, too, though he had no very high regard for the truth. But perhaps it was because he and Betsey came to be great friends, and he didn't think it right to make the wits of London and Edinburgh laugh at her husband. He always stopped over with the McPhails when the business of the Canada company brought him this way, and many a time when I was a boy I made an excuse to go over to the house to hear his jokes.

"Well, the truth is that when Dugald McPhail made up his mind to get married he just ran amuck, as I am told that the negro Malays do when anything touches their brains. He was a boy of 40 at the time and so bashful that he wouldn't come from the fields for his meals when any of the women or girls of the settlement were at the house on a visit.

"His mother died in the fall of the year, and he and his father kept bachelor's hall through the winter, and a dreary time they had of it. The old man was getting weak and thin blooded, and many a morning he sat before the fire and grumbled because he lacked the care he was used to. A house without a woman is not a home, but a den, and before spring the old man felt that unless a woman came to take care of them he would not be long for this world. He was too far stricken in years himself to think of marrying again, but Dugald was just of the right age, so he raised the matter with him.

"'It is time you got married, Dugald,' he said one morning.

"'Poof!' said Dugald. 'Are you losing your head?'

"'You are 40 past,' the old man kept on, 'and I was only 37 when I married.'

"To get away from the subject Dugald went out to the slashing to chop. But the old man had the notion in his head and kept thinking about it and talking to Dugald every chance he had till Dugald began to think of it, too, and when he started to think of it he began to stare at the girls in church, and the more he stared at them the more he thought of it, for the McPhails are a set people, and when they let their minds on a thing they think of nothing else. But Dugald was the most bashful man in the country, and, though he stared at the girls, he would color to the roots of his hair if one of them happened to look back at him. Still I have always noticed that when a backward man screws up his courage he will do things that an ordinary man would not have the face for.

"Well, the old man kept talking right along, and Dugald kept thinking, and when the spring came he just about made up his mind that the old man was right. But he had the seeding to do, and he kept in himself until the spring work was done and there was a resting spell between the seeding and haying. Then one fine morning he turned his horses out to pasture, put on his smooth black clothes and was trying to comb his hair when his father came in and asked what he was doing.

"'I am going to get married,' said Dugald as hard as brass.

"'And whom are you going to marry?'

"'Mary McMillan.'

"'Little Mary?'

"'Yes.'

"'You are a fool,' said the father. 'She is only a baby. What we want is a wife to take care of us and not a child to raise.'

"'But it's me that's to marry her,' said Dugald.

"'Hoch, it is, is it?' said the old man testily. 'But I can't see how a sensible man like Dan McMillan would ever be such a fool as to let a baby like Mary marry a big redheaded oaf like you, even if I am to leave you the farm.'

"'He hasn't been asked,' said Dugald. 'Folks going to get married now don't have things made up for them by the old people and ministers as they did when you were young.'

"'And when did you have time to go sparking Mary without Dan having his eye on you? I am even surprised that Mary didn't give you a clip when you asked her.'

"'But I haven't asked her yet. I am just going to now.'

"'Poof!' said the old man. 'You are a big fool, Dugald, and know nothing of the ways of women. Now be sensible and let me send for the minister and Tiger Dunlop and old Mrs. McGugan, and we will pick out some nice body suited for you and do things in an orderly way.'

"But Dugald didn't say a word. He just walked out of the house and started across the fields toward McMillan's place. He was a redheaded giant then, though you wouldn't think it when he takes up the collection now. As I said before, he had worked himself up to a point where he was no more himself than a negro Malay that had run amuck. Having always been bashful, he didn't know how to talk to women, so when he got to McMillan's he just walked into the kitchen where Mary was working and spluttered out:

"'Mary, I want you to marry me.'

"'What are you talking about, you big, long legged gander?'

"'The house is lonely without a mistress, and I have been looking at you in the church and have made up my mind that you are the woman I want.'

"'So that's why you have been gawking at me in church, is it?'

"'But you often looked back at me.'

"'How could I help it when you used to turn round in front of me and stare at me with your big fool eyes?' And then without another word Mary grabbed a kettle of hot water off the crane in the fireplace and soused Dugald with it. It took him fair, and he let a yell out of him like a heathen Indian. Before he got to the door she gave him a couple more splashes, and, though it didn't scald him, it made him yell. Her father and mother heard the noise and came running in, and when they found out what was the matter they said it served him right, so Dugald went away and sat down in the woods to dry and cool off.

"Now, the McPhails were always proud, and Dugald made up his mind that he would show the young hussy that he could get a wife when he wanted to. On the next farm lived the McBeans, with four strapping daughters. Though Dugald had never thought of one of them for a wife, he made up his mind to go and ask, though he couldn't make up his mind which. But that

"YOU ARE A FOOL!"

didn't matter, for in the end he asked them all, and none of them would listen to him. Instead they all got mad and joined in pommeling him so that he was thankful to escape with a whole skin. But his blood was up, and he was going to get a wife before he stopped if it cost him his life. None of them would be able to say that he couldn't get a wife, and he put into his doings that day as much boldness as another man would show in a lifetime.

"The news of his goings on soon got around, and when Mrs. McGugan, the settlement's matchmaker, heard of it she hurried to see his father to find out if it were true. When she found it was, she pitoned right off what they must do.

"'We must send for the minister,' she said, 'and for Tiger Dunlop, and then we must hurry and catch him before he makes a perfect fool of himself.'

"Within a couple of hours the searching party was hot on the trail of Dugald and tracing him by his defeats. It was never known just how many girls he proposed to that day, but the number has been put as high as 14.

"'Let us hurry!' exclaimed the Tiger as well as he could with laughing. 'If we don't catch him before he reaches the Irish settlement, one of the Biddies will marry him out of hand.'

"But when they finally overtook Dugald they interrupted him in his hour of triumph. He had reached John McFarlane's place and had proposed to Christy, who was 40 years old and cross eyed. Now, Christy had long been waiting for a husband, for she was tired of keeping house for her two brothers and father, and when she got over her first surprise she was beginning to think favorably of the proposal made by what remained of the amorous Dugald. Her father came in just then, and, finding how matters stood, ordered Dugald out of the house. Dugald refused to budge until the coy Christy gave her consent, so the old man called his two sons and told them. They would rather lose their best team than their housekeeper, so the three of them piled on him at once. But Dugald's blood was up, and the eyes of Christy were upon him. When the searchers arrived, the redheaded hero was just after thrashing the father and two sons and was trying to get his breath to propose to Christy again. But the diversion and the unwonted exercise brought him back to his usual condition of bashfulness, and he let the Tiger, who could hardly keep his feet for roaring and laughing, lead him to the wagon by the collar, and they took him away home.

"That evening they talked matters over, and next day a match was arranged with Betsey McPherson, a fine old girl, who was past the age of foolishness, and after it had been announced in church they were married, and a happy marriage it turned out to be. She was sensible, and, though folks laughed at Dugald, she lived to see him an elder in the church.

"Poor Christy McFarlane never got over the heartbreak from losing such a fine husband, and when Dugald stepped up for elder she did all she could against him, saying that a man who thought so more of his word was not fit to hold such an office.

"And that was the way they made matches in upper Canada when I was

SHE GAVE HIM A COUPLE MORE SPLASHES.

young," said Shamus as he tried to stir up some life in the fire before which we were turning like whirling dervishes because the frost was constantly narrowing the circle warmed by the dying blaze.

"The courting came after the marriage instead of before it, and I don't know that it was a bad plan, for none of it was lost."

As I could not gainsay this assertion, I climbed to the loft and made myself comfortable in the pile of blankets on the spare bed and dreamed of a courtship that was more modern.

Kidney Troubles of Women

A Few Letters to Mrs. Pinkham from Women She has Helped

From Mrs. Bertha Ofer, Second and Clayton Sts., Chester, Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and cannot praise it enough. I had headache, leucorrhœa, falling of the womb and kidney trouble. I also had a pain when standing or walking, and sometimes there seemed to be balls of fire in front of me so that I could not see for about twenty minutes. Felt tired in the morning when I got up. Had fainting spells, was down-hearted and would cry. I am very thankful to you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me."

From Mrs. Caroline Samuel, 14 Hammond St., Roxbury, Mass.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write you a few lines to let you know how much good your Vegetable Compound has done me. It should be in every household. I suffered for years with very severe sick headaches and kidney troubles of long standing. Your medicine is my friend of friends. It is worth a dollar a drop."

From Mrs. Mary A. Hiple, North Manchester, Ind.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot find language to express the terrible suffering I have had to endure. I had female trouble, also liver, stomach, kidney and bladder trouble. Was obliged to pass urine every few minutes, and it would scald me so that I could scarcely sit, stand, or lie down. I tried several doctors, and also several patent medicines, and had despaired of ever getting well. At last I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, thanks to your medicine, I am a well woman. I cannot praise your medicine too highly, for I know it will do all and even more than it is recommended to do."

General Weakness of System

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have you to thank for my health and strength. I have taken your medicine for two years. Before I began its use I was so weak that after I had worked an hour in the morning I was obliged to lie down. I had fearful headaches, could not sleep, had palpitation of the heart, was always tired and suffered in many other ways. Now I am perfectly well and much stronger than I was ten years ago. I am fifty-three years old, and the mother of ten children. I never feel tired since taking your Vegetable Compound."—MRS. IMFELD, 509 Jefferson Place, Union Hill, N. J.

Such letters as these prove that the medicine which overcomes the serious ills of women is

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

$6.00.

30 DAYS.

Best teeth, perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed, only 50 sets will be made at this price, each plate numbered. If you need teeth you better see about them today at the

Boston Dental Parlors,

74 Calhoun Street.

DR. M'ALISTER, Manager.

A guarantee with my name means something.

Chinese Civilities.

Men began to pour into the road, way from every quarter, hooting and some ran ahead, always a bad sign. I proposed to walk, but the chairman said it was not safe. The open chair, however, was equally an abomination. The crowd became dense and noisy. There was much shouting and yelling. I recognized many cries of "Yang kwei-tze" (foreign devil) and "Child eater!" swelling into a roar. The narrow streets became almost impassable. My chair was struck repeatedly with sticks. Mud and unsavory missiles were thrown with excellent aim. A well dressed man, bolder or more cowardly than the rest, hit me a smart whack across my chest, which left a weal. Others from behind hit me across the shoulders. The howling was infernal. It was an angry Chinese mob. There was nothing to if but to sit stolidly and act to appear hurt, frightened or annoyed, though I was all three.—"Yangtze Valley and Beyond," by Mrs. J. F. Bishop.

Resigned the Vice Presidency.

It would probably puzzle most people to tell how a president or vice president could resign. After writing his resignation, what shall he do with it? This law, which was passed by congress in 1792, lays down the modus operandi. "The only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of president or vice president shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the secretary of state." Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on Dec. 28, 1832, and his resignation is now on file at Washington in the department of the secretary of state.—Boston Transcript.

How Two Brothers Prospered.

Carl Haeuser, the German humorist at New York, says that he met a friend one day who looked very prosperous, although a few months before he had been quite shabby.

"You are doing well now?" asked Haeuser.

"Making money," was the response, "selling the only genuine indelible ink in the market."

"How's your brother?"

"Doing finely with an ink eradicator which takes out my ink instantaneously."

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

cures profuse, irregular, scanty or painful menstruation, falling of the womb, leucorrhea, headache, backache and nervousness. These are the diseases for which it should be taken. A woman who wants to get well is wasting time until she gets it. If you have been deceived, all the better. It will make you appreciate the quickness and ease with which the Regulator cures you. It has cured hundreds of other women made just like yourself and we know that it will cure you. We ask you to give it one trial. $1 a bottle at any drug store.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Write for our free illustrated book, "Perfect Health for Women."

POINTING THE WAY.

When a brave admiral in war time goes into an enemy's harbor he knows that

the life of every man in the fleet depends upon his skill and courage. It is a tremendous responsibility; and yet he cannot feel it any more deeply and truly than a conscientious physician feels his responsibility for the lives of those who are dependent upon his professional care and skill. He feels that his duty demands more than a mere routine, stereotyped interest in his patients; he feels that his work is a serious matter; that it is often a question of life and death.

"You have my many heart-felt thanks for your kindly advice to me in my sickness," writes Mrs. Clara Nelson, of Pico Heights, Los Angeles, Cal., Box 97, in a cordial letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. "Also for your book which I received two years ago, and which I could not do without. It is all the Doctor I have had since I got it. I had female trouble and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, together with the advice given in his book, cured me of five years' sickness. I thought my days would not be long, but your kindness and medicine would not let me die."

For more than thirty years Dr. Pierce has occupied a grand and most unique position for benefiting his fellow beings: As chief consulting physician of the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo. Almost countless thousands have sought his services and advice both in person and by letter.

"He is one of the best men in the world," said the late President Garfield, "and he is at the head of one of the best medical institutions in the world." Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser" is sent free for 21 one-cent stamps to pay the bare cost of mailing, or for handsome cloth-bound copy, 31 stamps. He makes no charge for consultation by mail; he only requests that sufferers will state their cases to him fully, freely, and in perfect confidence. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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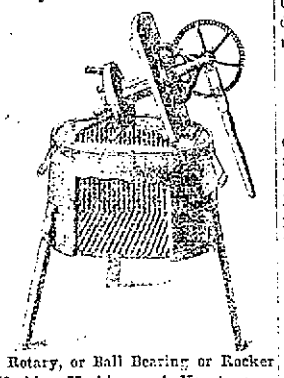

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H. PFEIFFER & SON,
9 E. COLUMBIA ST.

NEGRO FIRED SHOT

AND BULLET LODGED IN DAVE ROWE'S GROIN.

GEO. GREEN FREE WITH GUN

ARRESTED BY SHERIFF HATHAWAY TODAY.

HAD HIDDEN UNDER PORCH

GREEN FORMERLY LIVED IN FORT WAYNE.

Auburn, Ind., March 3.—George Green, the colored servant in the family of Henry Draggoo, shot David Rowe in Frank Frederick's saloon last evening, probably fatally wounding him. Green then barricaded himself in the Draggoo residence and defied arrest, threatening the police. A mob gathered, surrounded the house and threatened to lynch Green.

Green, with a party, was sleighriding. The party stopped at the saloon. Green became enraged at jokes perpetrated on him and was ejected. He opened fire on Fredericks. Rowe advised him to go home. The negro fired at Rowe, the ball entering the groin and passing through the body. The negro then retreated to the Draggoo residence.

The Draggoo house was soon surrounded after the negro entered it, and Sheriff Hathaway, Deputy Baird and Marshal Hilkey were soon on the scene. Mr. and Mrs. Draggoo were absent.

The negro locked the door, and gathering together all the arms Mr. Draggoo kept, threatened to kill anyone who would enter. A mob of several hundred people surrounded the house. There was strong talk of lynching him.

Finally an entrance was gained to the Draggoo home and the colored man was missing. A search was made, but he was not found until after 7 o'clock this morning. Mr. Wolf, hostler for Mr. Draggoo, went into the cellar to build a fire in the furnace and found Green's coat. He informed Sheriff Hathaway, who was watching the house, and a hunt located Green under the porch on the south side of the house. He was arrested and is now locked up. It is believed that he hid under the porch last evening until the crowd left and then crawled in to the cellar and slept there until Mr. Wolf went down this morning, when he crawled back.

Dr. Nusbaum found the bullet in Rowe's groin this morning and removed it, and it is believed that he will recover.

George Green formerly lived in Fort Wayne. He attacked another negro with a hatchet in the Randall hotel one day and left the Summit City, since which time he has lived here and worked for Mr. Draggoo.

ENTIRE COURT TRANSPORTED.

Logansport, Ind., March 3.—During the trial of the $35,000 damage suit against the Panhandle railway company, growing out of the killing of the Harrison McVey family on a grade crossing, the whole machinery of the court, including the judge, jury, stenographers, bailiffs, etc., was carried to the scene by special train.

THE EMBARGO ENFORCED.

Logansport, Ind., March 3.—S. B Nickum, the perpetual light man, has no use for his force of typewriters. His mail is still held at the postoffice under orders from the department, and a big pile of letters has accumulated. Mr. Nickum is quite anxious for the embargo to be removed. It is understood that secret service men are investigating the inventor's business methods.

A MISSING MAN RETURNS.

Marion, Ind., March 3.—Maurice F. Hegarty, who disappeared from his home in this city so suddenly about two weeks ago, returned last Saturday, but kept himself in hiding. He refuses to say why he went away.

ROUNDING OUT A CENTURY.

Wabash, Ind., March 3.—Wednesday next Warren Sebring, who lives near Silver Lake, north of this city, will round out a full century of life. He was born in New Jersey the first year of the present century and came to Wabash county when forty years old, having lived here ever since. He is remarkably vigorous for one so aged, walks a half mile with ease and has a keen and alert mind.

BIBLES USED TO SWINDLE.

Auburn, Ind., March 3.—Many persons in this vicinity have been victimized by circulars sent out by Robert Watts, of Lewannee county, Mich., advertising "The King of Books." The circular has gone to saloons and all kinds of questionable resorts in the United States. The books cost $2 each and cash must accompany the order. A leading paragraph of Watts' circular is calculated to make the hasty readers believe the book is of the sort prohibited from circulation by law. When he receives an order for "The King of Books" he sends to the purchaser a cheap edition of the Bible.

Watts has received orders from saloonkeepers and others from New York to San Francisco. Many angry replies are received from men who supposed they were buying a vile book and one man in an Ohio town has threatened suit. Watts has consulted an attorney and the law has been looked up. The attorney's opinion is that he is not liable.

One minister from a Pennsylvania town wrote for one of the books and got it. He has not been heard from. The Good Government league got hold of one of the circulars and commented an investigation. When it found out what Watts was doing it dropped the matter and told him to go ahead.

ROMANTIC STORY DISPROVED.

Kokomo, Ind., March 3.—Oliver Josephat, who escaped a work house sentence in Chicago by telling the police judge a romantic tale of his engagement to Miss Jennie Deville, of this city, and of his agreement with her to travel around the globe penniless in two years as the price of her hand in marriage, is apparently a rank fraud. He made the Chicago police believe that he must reach Kokomo today in order to complete the terms of his engagement and claim his bride, and he was sent to this city by them. No person bearing the name of the girl resides in Kokomo.

ACQUITTED OF THE CHARGE.

Marion, Ind., March 3.—Jacob Highey, the farmer living near Swayzee, was acquitted by a jury of assault and battery with intent to murder D. P. Long, an attorney of Swayzee. The jury was out all night.

EXPANSION IN AUBURN.

Auburn, Ind., March 3.—The town council has served notice on the board of county commissioners that at the April session the council will present a petition for the annexation and incorporation of about 90 acres. The present plat is peculiar in its shape, there being 35 sides to the outside corporate lines. The annexation has been made necessary since the sewerage system has been compiled. A lively time is expected at the meeting of the county commissioners. A petition has also been presented to the town board for a vote on changing from town to city government.

FIGHT OF MR. WRIGHT.

Angola, Ind., March 3.—The flight of Monroe F. Wright, as detailed in the dispatches of Wednesday, and the fact that he realized considerable money on forged paper before disappearing, continues to occasion universal surprise. Notes purporting to have been executed by him, and signed by his brothers, Henry and Cyrus Wright, well-to-do farmers of Salem township, are held by the following banks and individuals: Angola bank, $600; Kinney & Co., bankers, $600; Peter W. Russell, $500; Orville Carver, $500; William H. Maxwell, $500; William G. Croxton, $475, and Emory White, $1,600; making a total of $4,975. Henry and Cyrus Wright dispute the signatures, pronouncing them to be forgeries. All of the victims live in this city, with the exception of White, who is a Salem township farmer, and a neighbor of the fugitive.

Wright's affairs as township trustee are also reported to be in bad shape. It is alleged that orders, aggregating $7,000, and even more are known to be outstanding, with no money in the treasury to meet them, while other obligations are likely to turn up. The bondsmen are Henry Wright, a brother, and Frank Dreyher, who are good for the alleged shortage. Munroe F. Wright was known to be somewhat reckless in business affairs, but very few people regarded him as dishonest, and his exploits have astonished everybody. His whereabouts is unknown. David Haskins has been appointed trustee by the county auditor, to fill the vacancy caused by his flight. He was Mr. Wright's predecessor.

OIL EXCITEMENT AT DECATUR.

Decatur, Ind., March 3.—The drilling of a thirty-barrel oil well on the Studebaker farm, south of this city, has caused much excitement and further exploiting will begin at once. The Geneva company holds the lease on the Studebaker farm, but the Decatur Oil company holds leases on 3,500 acres in that section and will begin drilling soon, the present price of Indiana oil, $1.21, being the highest ever known.

HAD TO BE MARRIED AGAIN.

Logansport, Ind., March 3.—Ransom Edwards and Miss Nellie Dye, prominent young people of Star City, went to Winamac Wednesday morning, obtained a marriage license, and went to the home of M. L. Graves, notary public, who performed the marriage ceremony. Graves went to the clerk's office to register the marriage and was informed that a notary had no right to officiate. In the meantime Edwards and wife had left for home. Graves was considerably wrought up over his error, but telephoned to Rev. Mr. Yount to go to Edwards' home at Star City and remarry the young people, which was done at 8 o'clock in the evening.

BADLY BEATEN BY STRIKERS.

Decatur, Ind., March 3.—Between forty and fifty boys employed in the Decatur Egg Case company's hoop department struck Wednesday because their demands for higher wages were not granted, and on the company promptly supplying their places with other workmen, the latter were attacked by the strikers. James C. Ault and son, the only ones who stood their ground, are said to have been badly beaten.

The strikers say they will not yield a point and the company declares their places have been filled permanently.

THIS TIME HE WILL STAY.

Warsaw, Ind., March 3.—John Weisweaver, a paroled convict, who four weeks ago made a murderous assault on Harmon Barnes in a Columbia City saloon, shooting the latter in the eye, will be taken back to Jeffersonville to serve out the remainder of his term, about twelve years. The Jeffersonville reformatory officials desire to bring Weisweaver back on his old sentence as an example to other inmates of the institution, and the Whitley county authorities have concluded to give him up, rather than go to the expense of a long trial to obtain his conviction.

THE MACHINISTS' BIG STRIKE

WILL TRY AND CONFINE IT TO CHICAGO.

President O'Connell Will Go to Columbus to Attend a Conference—The Outlook.

Chicago, March 3.—Until the strike of the union machinists in Chicago shall begin to show results one way or the other it is probable that union machinists will not be ordered out in other cities, and the strike will be confined so far as possible to that trade alone in Chicago. President James O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists, will go to Columbus, Ohio, the first of the week in response to a telegram received from there today stating that a conference had been arranged between the striking machinists and their employers, and expressed himself as confident that the strike in that city would be settled amicably in a short time.

The strike in Chicago is looked upon as a test of the strength of the union by the labor leaders, and unions affiliated with the Material Trades Council, which yesterday resolved to support the machinists to the end, will not be ordered out unless conditions demand it. A meeting of the executive committee of the machinists' union was held today to map out a plan of campaign, and to arrange for funds for carrying on the strike to a successful conclusion. A number of small firms not affiliated with the Manufacturers' association signed the union scale during the day and the men were told to report for work. So far, however, there are no signs of yielding by the Manufacturers' association.

Trouble at the Deering Harvester works, which was expected to involve several hundred of the employes, has not, so far, materialized. According to the Deering officials, not over twenty machinists have quit work.

THE STORM IN NEW YORK.

Malone, N. Y., March 3.—Northern New York is still in the grasp of the storm. People in outside districts find it impossible to bury their dead. The body of a girl who died here last Monday still lies in the house. Milkmen can reach only a small portion of their customers.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

MEN'S SUITING.

Spring line now in at G. Schmidt's, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry street. Phone 510. 27-tf

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, March 3.—The wheat market was strong during the first part of the session on the board of trade today, influenced by higher Liverpool and Paris cables, talk of crop damage here and some from France. May opened a shade over yesterday at 65⅝@65½c, touched 65¾c and then advanced sharply to 65⅞@66c. Shorts covered freely and New York, reaching a foreign demand, was a buyer here. Trade was animated. On the bulge there was some profit-taking and May eased off to 65⅝@65¾c, where the market held firm. Local receipts were 45 cars, 1 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 908 cars, against 637 last week and 500 a year ago.

Later in the session on profit-taking May broke to 65½c, but recovered and touched 66@66⅛c, closing strong ½@⅝c over yesterday at 65⅞@66c. Cash business yesterday was 300,000 bushels, which was a help to the market today. One shipping concern was credited with buying 1,000,000 bushels of May today.

The corn market opened steady, with May a shade up at 34¾@34⅞c, but weakened on free offerings from the country, May selling down to 34⅛c before support was received. Local receipts were 374 cars, 2 cars under the estimate. Trade was rather dull.

Corn continued quiet and closed weak, May ⅛@¼c down at 34⅛@34⅜c.

The oats market was inactive but steady early in sympathy with wheat. May opened a shade lower at 23⅝c and touched 23½c. Receipts here were 178 cars, 28 cars over the estimate.

The provisions market was quiet but firm early. May pork opened 2½c higher at $10.62½ and advanced to $10.70; May lard opened unchanged at $5.72½ and May ribs a shade higher at $5.85.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—March, 64⅞c; May, 65⅞@66c; July, 66⅞@67c.

Corn—March, 33⅞c; May, 34⅝c; July, 34⅝c; Sept., 35⅛c.

Oats—March, 23⅝@23½c; July, 22½c.

Pork—March, $10.50; May, $10.65; July, $10.70.

Lard—March, $5.77½; May, $5.87½; July, $5.95@5.97½.

Ribs—March, $5.85; May, $5.35; July, $5.85@5.87½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.60; Cash S. W., $1.60; May, $1.50; Sept., $1.10; Oct., $1.11.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, March 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.00@5.00; poor to medium, $4.00@4.80; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.0; cows, $3.00@4.25; heifers, $3.10@4.60; canners, $2.25@3.00; bulls, $2.00@4.25; calves, $5.00@8.00; Texas fed steers, $3.00@4.00; Texas bulls, $3.20@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts today, 18,000; Monday, 33,000; left over, 6,095; market strong to shade higher; top $4.92½. Mixed and butchers, $4.67½@4.90; good to choice heavy, $4.85@4.92½; rough heavy, $4.65@4.80; light, $4.62½@4.82½; bulk of sales, $4.75@4.87½.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, March 3.—The market gave way at the opening, the special weakness being in the same stocks as yesterday. Sugar dropped 1⅝. Consolidated Gas 1¾ and Tobacco 1 point. Sugar rallied over a point after the opening and Tennessee Coal recovered more than its fractional loss. Third Avenue was steady.

Expectation of financial arrangements to rehabilitate Third Avenue aroused a sharp demand from the shorts for the stock, which bounded up 5¾. Material advances followed in all the other specialties, Tennessee Coal selling up 5¾, Sugar 3 and Consolidated Gas, Brooklyn Transit, Metropolitan and People's Gas 1½@2.

Some of the metal issues were on a parity with or above yesterday's close, the rally reaching a point in St. Paul and Burlington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis dropped 5.

The market became dull and heavy while waiting for the bank statement. Upon its publication the demand from the shorts became urgent. Sugar was rushed up a point above par and the high priced specialties. Iron and Steel stocks and local traction stocks advanced from 2 to 1 points for the most prominent stocks. Dealings were small in the railroads, but rallies reached a point or over in active stocks. Sugar met large offerings above par, but was in large demand below and vibrated very feverishly. In the closing dealings it was forced up to 100¾.

The closing was active and strong at the top level, except for a few of the specialties and at net gains throughout.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, March 3.—Butter—Receipts, 1,720 pkgs; market strong; June creamery, 18@22c; western creamery, 20@25c; factory, 17@19c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,106 pkgs; market strong; fancy large white and colored, 13@13¼c; fancy small white, 13@13¼c; choice grades, 12@12¾c; fancy small colored, 13¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,398 pkgs; market steady; western at mark, 16@16¼c; southern at mark, 15@16c.

Sugar—Raw barely steady; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3⅞c; refined, dull; crushed, $5.60; powdered, $5.30; granulated, $5.20.

Coffee—Market steady; No. 7 Rio, 8 3-16c; nominal.

Rice—Market firm; domestic, 4⅛@6½c; Japan, 4¾@5c.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, March 3.—Money on call steady; actual transactions, 2½c; closed offers, 2½c; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¼@4.86½ for demand and at $4.83¾@4.84 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84@4.84½ and $4.87½@4.88; commercial bills, $4.82@4.82¼; silver certificates, 59¾@60¾c; bar silver, 59¾c; Mexican dollars, 47¾c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, March 3.—Government bonds weak:

U. S. 2s registered	103
U. S. 3s registered	111¼
U. S. 3s coupon	111⅜
U. S. 5s registered (new)	137¼
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	137¼
U. S. 4s registered (old)	116½
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	117½
U. S. 5s registered	115½
U. S. 5s coupon	115⅝

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, March 3.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, dec	$6,037,000
Loans, inc	9,631,000
Specie, dec	4,507,000
Legal tenders, dec	767,400
Deposits, inc	3,050,400
Circulation, inc	602,800

The banks now hold $13,641,550 in excess of the legal requirements.

PAID A BIG FEE.

Havana, March 3.—The fruit company which recently purchased a million acres of land at Cipo bay, paid $40,000 to have the deeds recorded, titles examined and documents put in such state that it was safe to take over the property. A Cuban lawyer said: "Similar cases to this prevents American capital from coming to the island. Reliable judiciary is needed, and the sooner Governor General Wood's judiciary commission reports the better for Cuba. Then action can be taken. The delay of even the highest courts, in connection with the custom houses cases injures Cuba in the eyes of her best friends, while if enormous fees are not paid to perfect titles to land every obstacle is placed in the way and the probability is that you will own land with an insecure title."

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Well-founded suspicions are those lacking a base origin.

People who are well fixed are usually the most anxious to move.

It isn't near so easy to collect as to recollect what men owe you.

It is much easier to master a torrent of slang than a flow of language.

The wholesale merchant will tell you that money talks with an invoice.

A man can't wear his heart on his sleeve and put it into his work, too.

The ambition of a "pumpkin-head" is generally squashed in its first displays.

The winters of man's discontent are the ones in which he builds the kitchen fires.

A man can never be rich enough to wisely afford the use of money for wrong.

Cannons have an advantage over correspondents in war—their reports cannot be changed.

If men would cease trying to get something for nothing the bunko man would be out of a job.

There is not so great difficulty in telling a man of character as in defining the character of man.

It is remarkable how many ideas can sweep through a man's mind without removing the cobwebs.

Of course nothing in common can be discerned between an industrial assembly and an aggregation of busybodies.

It would be a relief to a long-suffering public if the majority of writers who use dialect would elect to let it die.

If most men were as apt at starting bank accounts as they are at starting arguments the world would be full of capitalists.

Next to saving money the most discreet financial scheme going is to keep your friends from knowing you've got it on hand.

Blessed Be the Portuguese.

The Portuguese first brought the orange from the East.

Business Directory.

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New Century, Densmore, Yost. Second hand machines. 35 BANK BLK., Fort Wayne, Ind.

For choice Home Dress Beef call at SPUHLER & CO. 22 Harrison St., —dealer in— FINE MEATS Bell 'Phone 432. Home 'Phone 395.

You should learn the new Japanese method of embroidery at MISS LOWRY'S Lesson Free. No. 4 W. Berry St., (Arcade.)

CHAS. F. PFEIFFER Loans money. 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. Interest. Has Bargains in Property.... BASS BLOCK.

BARROWS Will make you the best photos.

Call if interested in getting the latest styles. ONLY FIRST-CLASS WORK. Ground floor, 23 W. Berry St.

The—Abstract Office. KUHNE & CO..... 19 Court St. Established 1873 Abstracts of .....Title. Money to loan 5½ and 6 per cent. interest. C. W. KUHNE, Attorney-at-law

Telephones:—Office, 377. Residence, 304 Bell same. SCHONE & .....VEITH, Undertakers and Licened Embalmer. 53 E. Berry St., Aldine Blk., Opp. Postoffice.

ALBERT TOMKINSON & BRO. Practical Plumbers, Steam, Gas and Hot Water Fitters.... 193 Calhoun St., opp. Rich hotel. 'PHONES:—Store, 205 main Residence, 251 south.

DRS. BURKET & BAKER, At the top in Dentistry... Arcade, room 7. See large Ad.

Established 1890 Your Eyes tested free..... —By— WORCH THE OPTICIAN, 101 Calhoun St. No medicines used in testing eyes; latest methods used. All goods and work guaranteed

1000 WIVES WANTED to call up either 'phone No. 382 and have our wagon call for your husband's laundry. FORT WAYNE STEAM LAUNDRY, W. B. Philips.

W. D. HENDERSON, Dealer In HAY, STRAW, FEED, GRAIN, PURE OIL MEAL, POULTRY SUPPLIES, ETC. 'Phone No. 144. 67- 69 E. Columbia St.

Keep your feet dry. Shoes repaired while you wait at 150 Calhoun St., opp. Sisters' School. Men's soles and heels, 60c; ladies' and boys', 50c. HERMAN BERMAN, Prop.

RUBBER STAMPS —and— ADVERTISING NOVELTIES, 'Phone 1302 FORT WAYNE NOVELTY ADVERTISING CO., 15 Arcade, 2nd floor.

Belting, Mill Supplies, Floor Oil.
THE FORT WAYNE OIL & SUPPLY CO.,
54 E. COLUMBIA ST.
Home 'Phone 1309.

DREIER'S PURE CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER
Is equal to any high-priced Baking Powder on the market. 25c per lb.

COAL GOES HIGHER

PRICES WILL BE ADVANCED 20 PER CENT.

SCALE EFFECTIVE APRIL 1ST

FOURTEEN CENTS OF THE RISE GOES TO MINERS.

ACCIDENT IN THE EAST YARDS

MICHAEL FERRIS HIT BY A PASSING ENGINE.

A 20 per cent. rise in coal will take place April 1 and the manufacturer and other consumer who has not been forehanded enough to place a big order in advance for his spring and summer fuel will have occasion to complain bitterly of his lot. Ordinary coal, such as is used in furnaces and boiler plants and that used by blacksmiths, now brings $2 per ton delivered in this city. Next April, and perhaps for many months thereafter, the price will be $2.40 per ton delivered. This is an increase of 40 cents, or 20 per cent, on the ton price. Of the additional 40 cents, 14 goes to the miners, 10 to the railways hauling the coal and 16 to the mine owners. A report on the streets puts the increase in the price of coal at 50 per cent., but none of the consumers have received notice of such a radical change and they would probably be the first to hear it if such an advance was contemplated.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Michael Ferris was knocked from the Pittsburg tracks by an engine yesterday and that he was not run down and killed is a matter that is regarded almost marvelous. Mr. Ferris is a member of J. S. Brown's section gang, at the east yards, and was engaged in shoveling snow from the crossing when engine 255, which was backing up to the docks to take coal, struck him and threw him from the tracks. As a result of the collision Mr. Ferris has a painfully bruised and cut head, but none of the wounds are of a character to cause any permanent injury. No. 255 is a road engine, which has been fitted up temporarily for road service. Had it not been for the step on the rear of the tender, Mr. Ferris would certainly have gone beneath the wheels and been killed or maimed for life.

PAINTERS WILL ORGANIZE.

A meeting of the painters and paper hangers of the city will be held this evening at 41 West Main street, with a view of forming a union. It is estimated that there are 150 members of this craft in the city, and it is expected that a majority of them will unite with the organization at once. W. S. DeVaux, of St. Louis, general president of the Painters and Paper Hangers of America, is in the city in the interest of the movement.

The lathers will hold a meeting on Thursday evening to consider the advisability of organizing.

COMING EXCURSION RATES.

Permission to make special rates has been granted for the following occasions:

Detroit, August 27 to September 1—Biennial conclave, Knights of Pythias.

Cincinnati, May 22 to 24—National convention Luther League.

North Manchester, Ind., May 29 to to June 8—Annual meeting German Baptists.

Chicago, June 27 and 28—National prohibition convention.

Camden, Ind., June 3 to 5—Annual meeting old order German Baptist Church Brethren.

Richmond, Ind., July 30 to August 10—Friends' Bible Institute.

Joliet, March 9 and 10—Swedish-American League of Illinois.

Brooklyn, April 18 to 20—International Kindergarten union.

Washington, May 1 to 3—American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons.

Columbus, Ohio, May 7 to June 5—African M. E. church general conference.

Richmond, Va., May 7 to 12—American Pharmaceutical association.

REGARDING OLD EMPLOYES.

In comparing the methods of handling employes by the Lake Shore and the Pennsylvania companies, an old railroader is very complimentary to the latter company, while condemning the methods of the former. He said: "The Pennsylvania company is now placing its old employes on the pension roll thereby showing the appreciation of their long and faithful service. On the Lake Shore the oldest men are being discharged because they are no longer able to do what is called a day's work. Many of these same men have spent almost a lifetime in service with the company, and saw the shops grow to their present capacity only to be turned down in order that apprentices might fill their places."

A FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

The ball given by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen last week was more of a financial success than the management anticipated. The money from the ticket sales is now being gathered and the indications are that there will be a surplus of over $100 after all the expenses have been paid. Making money was not the sole object of the dance. These social affairs, if conducted properly, as was this one, attract attention to the order giving them and result in increased membership. It was this latter object that prompted the men in getting up the trainmen's ball and it remains to be seen whether or not their hopes are realized.

A BIG FREIGHT BUSINESS.

During the month of February Fort Wayne manufacturers, coal dealers, lumber dealers, grain dealers, merchants and others received and shipped 1,215 full carloads of freight, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of 548 carloads. Included in these figures are only freight in full or unbroken carload lots and no note is made of the hundreds of tons of freight arriving here or leaving the city in cars which contain freight for other points. Neither are the thousands of cars loaded with freight destined for other points which pass through the city every week taken into account. Considerable credit for this handsome increase in the business is due to H. M. Elliott, the local car service agent, whose duties are to see that incoming and outgoing freight is quickly unloaded or loaded and the cars released or dispatched speedily. The February business, according to Mr. Elliott's report, exceeded the January business by 250 carloads.

NEW WAGE SCALE.

The bulletin of train service wage scale issued today by the Wabash shows an advance all along the line, the greatest rise being in the passenger service, in which Fort Wayne is not directly interested, because none of the passenger crews reside here. In the local freight service and in the yards, the scale is as follows: Between Toledo and Fort Wayne conductors will receive $3.50, brakemen $2.35, engineers $4.50, and firemen, $2.60. From Peru to Fort Wayne, conductors will receive $3.20, brakemen $2.15, engineers $4.25, and firemen $2.45. Engineers in the yards will receive 25 cents an hour and firemen 15 cents. Night conductors in the Fort Wayne yards will receive $2.50 a night instead of $2.45, and day conductors will receive $2.40 instead of $2.35, as heretofore. In the case of the yard men, this is an increase in the amount paid for daily service, but an hour is added to the day's work and the extra time more than offsets the increase in the wages. The wages of the helpers in the yards have not been increased, but the number of working hours has been increased the same as that of the yard conductors.

THE SICK LIST.

Pittsburg shopmen who are reported sick are George Hill, A. F. H. Dorste, W. Baade, D. Bartley, E. G. Pierce, C. D. Nolan, E. J. Ryan and C. M. C. Casterline. Others off for other reasons are A. J. Schirmeyer, A. J. Huber, L. O. Barber and M. Ehrman.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

During the month of February not a single accident occurred on the eastern division of the Wabash road, a record of which the officials and the men having charge of the trains should be very proud. Superintendent E. A. Gould has forwarded letters to the various points on the division, congratulating the men upon this freedom from accident and attributing it to their watchfulness and efficient manner of performing their duties.

AN EARNED PROMOTION.

John Disser, a young stenographer, who has been employed as a messenger for some time in Agent Kirkland's office at the Pittsburg freight house, has been transferred to the mechanical department, where he will serve as stenographer. This is a just recognition of worth and the officials will never have occasion to regret the promotion of Mr. Disser.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Boilermaker Fred Becker, of the Kerr Murray works, is sick and off duty.

William Bittler went to Columbia City this morning to repair the Pennsylvania stand pipe.

Machinist Frank Fox has recovered from his recent illness and is at work in the Pittsburg shops.

J. C. Cotton, Pennsylvania fireman, has gone to Churubusco to spend a week with his parents.

Supt. J. B. Barnes has gone to his home in Springfield, after spending two or three days in this city.

Foreman Frank Sarver, of the Pittsburg boiler shop, will visit his family at Crestline tomorrow.

Machinist P. L. France, of the Pittsburg, is kept from his work in the shops by sickness in his family.

H. C. Mennewisch and R. H. Mauk have returned to their duties in the Pittsburg shops after being on the sick list.

John Murphy and William Meyers have gone to the Wabash railway hospital, being sick. Both are employed in the shops in this city.

Frank Freuchnicht has gone to Toledo and M. J. Burke to Tilton to do some work for the Wabash company. Both are employed in the shops.

Car Builder J. B. Olinger, of the east car shop, met with a painful accident yesterday by cutting his finger quite severely with a tin roofcap.

Nickel Plate Fireman M. F. Orr is nursing a lame hand, the result of injuring it while handling the shaker bar. He will be off duty a short time.

The Big Four shops at Wabash, which during the winter months were operated upon a nine-hour work day schedule, yesterday began upon a ten-hour schedule.

Nickel Plate Engineer Ross Germain, Fireman J. B. Lane and Brakemen P. M. Henderson, L. Schoonover and F. H. Wolf, who were on the sick list, reported for duty today.

The Santa Fe has abolished the position of master mechanic at Topeka, to take effect March 1. George H. Hancock, holding that position at present, will go to San Francisco.

The Kerr Murray company is erecting a large gas plant for the Louisville Gas company, of Louisville, Ky., and this morning dispatched to that city the fifth carload of gas machinery.

Conrad Menze will soon become an employe of the South Chicago Rolling Mills company. He has resigned his position at the Kerr Murray works with the intention of going to Chicago for that purpose.

Cornell Morganthaler, a salesman for the Fort Wayne Electric company, has recovered from a severe attack of bronchitis and is ready to take the road in the interest of the firm. He was laid up about ten days.

I. E. Lasker, one of the most prominent ticket brokers in this country for many years, has abandoned that business and will engage in other lines. He has been forced to this move by the abolishment of the commission system.

The Western Passenger association has granted the request of the men who are attending the conference of the mine workers and mine operators of Illinois at Springfield, and the time limit of the return tickets has been extended to March 15.

Fireman Greenick, of the day force of engine 134, in the Pittsburg yard service, is now a full-fledged member of Ben Hur No. 15, of this city, having been duly introduced through its mysteries at the last meeting.

Engineers George Kensill and J. Maloney and Fireman G. C. Burchard are sick, and Engineer C. E. Ellenwood and Fireman P. H. Doty are off duty on account of some matters requiring their attention. All are employed on the Pittsburg road.

The class in electricity last night visited the power station of the Allen county court house and were highly interested and instructed by what they saw there. They were courteously received and shown every attention by the men having charge of that plant.

Last evening the Big Four got its temporary bridge over the Wabash river at Terre Haute so far completed that trains could pass over it. Several freight locomotives have been transferred to the St. Louis division to rush forward the freights delayed on account of the bridge going down.

J. W. Sunderland, janitor at the Pittsburg depot, has gone to Richmond, Ind., to consult an occulist. He has been troubled with his eyes for several years and hopes to be benefitted by the treatment he will receive from the Richmond doctor. During Mr. Sunderland's absence Gus Rogge will have charge of the janitorship at the depot.

There were repaired and turned out of the Pittsburg shops during the past week engines 333, 175, 24 and 132. During the same period there were taken in for repairs engines 503, 625, 332 and 127. Sixteen engines are now in the shops in various stages of repairs, and will be turned over to service within the next two or three weeks.

One of the largest single orders for engines ever booked by a locomotive firm in this country is that just received by the Baldwin works from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The order calls for 100 compound consolidated freight engines, and is supplementary to one for sixty-five engines of a similar character placed by the company with this firm some months ago.

Indianapolis Journal: "It is reported that Charles M. Hays, who is said to have resigned as general manager of the Grand Trunk, is to go to the Canadian Pacific in a more important position than the one he held on the Grand Trunk. If this be true, a prominent railway official predicts that Joseph Ramsey, general manager of the Wabash, will succeed Mr. Hays on the Grand Trunk."

A. F. Hilton, formerly general storekeeper of the Santa Fe proper, has been promoted to the position of general storekeeper of the entire Santa Fe system, the appointment having been made by Third Vice President Barr. The appointee has been with the Santa Fe for about twenty years. Just what change the extension of Mr. Hilton's authority will bring about has not been announced.

Joseph Ganzer, William Melshing and "Scotty" McNutt and twenty-three others, including a dozen ladies, composed a sleighing party to New Haven Thursday night. The roads were not well broken and en route home the horses became exhausted four miles from the city, and the gentlemen had to climb from the sleigh and assist the team in pulling the sled. The ladies remained in the sleigh and encouraged the "boys" in their work by kindly remarks. Unless you are encased in boiler plate or steel armor, you had better not mention this affair to any of the young men who participated in it.

MR. MOODY'S AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY.

In accord with the expressed desire of Mr. Moody, his biography is now being prepared by his son, William R. Moody, and will be published by subscription from the press of Fleming H. Revell company. Naturally this will be the only work having the approval of the family or being in any sense authorized or authentic. Announcements having appeared of several "Lives," some even claiming to be "official" of "the only work approved by the family and friends," it has become a painful necessity to discredit all such works and to state that any other than the authorized biography referred to will be issued not only without the approval, but regardless of the urgent protest of the family and friends.

All statements that Mr. Moody's schools or family are interested in, or are to be aided by any book other than the official work, are most misleading and evidently intended only as catch-penny devices.

Mr. Moody was particularly anxious that the errors and misrepresentations of former unauthorized works and misleading newspaper reports should be corrected in an authentic work prepared by his son, thus obviating the multiplication of partial and inharmonious biographical sketches. It was universally known that Mr. Moody entertained a strong aversion to the circulation of portraits of himself during his life. "It is time enough for these as well as a biography when I am gone," he often said. The family portraits and many other illustrations have therefore been most carefully guarded and these will only appear in this authorized work. The work is to be sold by subscription.

MAY SELECT A NEW ROUTE

INTERURBAN PROJECTORS ARE NOT SATISFIED

With the Franchise Proposed by the Huntington Council—A New Route Suggested.

John D. Olds, one of the projectors of the proposed Indiana and Ohio Traction company, has returned from Huntington, where he was on business connected with the proposed interurban railway. The city council met in committee of the whole Thursday evening and after a four hours' session reported in favor of granting the franchise through the streets of the Lime City, providing the traction company would tunnel under the tracks of the Chicago and Erie railway. Mr. Olds informed the members of the council that he would not accept the franchise, but would place the matter before the board of directors, who are to meet in Fort Wayne this evening. He was of the opinion that the company would not agree to tunnel, but would rather change the route and construct the line through the southern part of Huntington county, touching at the little towns of Markle, Pleasant Plain and Mt. Etna. It is not believed, however, that the Huntington council will persist in the demand for a tunnel.

The projectors of the new road will meet this evening with the committee on contracts of the Fort Wayne council, and it is possible they will reach some agreement as to what to do with the Huntington franchise.

WESTMINSTER CONCERT.

The third entertainment of the course at Westminster Presbyterian church will be given on Tuesday evening, March 6th, in the church. The following program has been arranged for the evening:

Selection—"Eagle's Nest" ..... E. Eisenman
Huebner's Orchestra.
Baritone Solo—"Earl King" ..... Schubert
Mr. Heuer.
Duet—Violin and Flute—"Happy Thoughts" ..... J. Koehler
Prof. Huebner and Mr. Nebelheon.
Soprano Solo—"Ave Maria" ..... Miss Gibson
Selection—"Promotion" ..... Theo. Moses
Huebner's Orchestra.
Violin Solo—"Martha" ..... Flotow
Prof. Huebner.
Contralto Solo ..... Selected
Miss Edith Yarnelle.
Selection "Harvest Home" ..... Tobano Op. 151
Huebner's Orchestra.
Soprano solo, with violin obligato—"Happy Days" ..... Strelezke
Miss Gibson.
Selection—"Plantation Echoes" ..... Heinzeman
Huebner's Orchestra.

REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA.

New York, March 3.—A despatch to the Tribune from La Guayra, Venezuela, says:

It is believed that the prospects for a settlement of the revolution in Colombia are more remote now then had been for some time. One of the most recent reports is that President San Clemente and his cabinet have abandoned Boggota and Alpaomo and settled in Tena, north of the capital.

This, however, is unconfirmed, and there are other reports from equally trustworthy sources, denying that General Uribe Urobe, with his rebel army, is near Boggota. A detachment of government troops, under General Palacio, had a fierce engagement with a band of insurgents recently, at a place called Pijeo, about twenty miles from Barranquilla. Both sides claim the victory. It is said the insurgents lost over 200 killed and wounded, and 180 were taken prisoners. The government lost at least 100 men.

DELEGATE CONFERENCE.

A conference of delegates to the Associated Charities will be held at the council chamber, city hall building, Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. This meeting is open to all and citizens generally are not only invited, but urged to attend. Hon. S. M. Foster will lead the discussion of the topic, "Poverty and Its Causes," and the "Evils of Promiscuous Giving" will be treated by Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D. Good music is being arranged for and it is hoped to make the meeting entertaining as well as profitable.

PUTS FLESH ON THIN PEOPLE

JOHNSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

A Scientific, Untailing and Permanent Remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all Stomach and Nerve Troubles.

Jas. Starin, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I had always been thin and emaciated; appetite good, but food did not seem to nourish me and had never found anything to do me any good until I commenced to take Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure. Have now been taking it two months, have gained fifteen pounds and am still increasing. It is a wonderful medicine for weak and run down people." Large Boxes, 10c, 25c and 50c.

FOR SALE BY

For sale by DREIER & BRO. and all leading druggists.

THEIME THE TAILOR.

Confirmation Suits.

BRING in the boys' and have their Suits made to order. Do not cost more than ready-made Suits. They fit better, are trimmed better, and wear better than ready-made Suits. An elegant watch is given with every suit. Call and examine our goods.

39 E. Columbia Street.

Shrewd Buyers Are Our Best Friends.

Only $2.60, Worth $4.00. Genuine Opal, Solid Gold 3,000 to select from.

What we advertise we sell! What we sell, we warrant, not only in price, but in quality. Come in and make us prove it.

LARGEST LINE, LOWEST PRICES.

1,000 beautiful cut glass Tumblers, only 50c each. Other styles 60c to $1.00.

Elegant Cut Glass Water Bottles only $2.75, worth $5. Other styles $2.00 up to $6.00.

Ebony Goods!

Cloth Brush, $1.00; worth $1.75.
Hat Brush, 85c; worth $1.50.
Hair Brush, $1.00; worth $1.75.
All Sterling Silver mounted.

Remember we fit glasses and guarantee satisfaction.

STEEL SPECTACLES, $1.00 UP; GOLD, $5.00 UP. EYES TESTED FREE.

J. L. SIEVERT, Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler, 85 Calhoun Street.

The Walking Handkerchief.
The Floating Tables.
The Talking Hand.
The Materialized Flowers.
That Bring You Fortune.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT ANYTHING GO NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT AND ASK

MISS FAY!

FOR IT MAY SAVE YOU THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.
It May Enable You to Select a Proper Husband or Wife.
IT MAY SAVE OR BENEFIT YOUR HEALTH.
It May Advise You How to Invest Money.
It May Tell You Where Your Absent Mother, Brother, Father or Sister Is.

IT MAY CHANGE YOUR WHOLE LIFE AND

The Advice You Receive

MAY BE OF A GREAT BENEFIT TO YOU IN YOUR FUTURE WELFARE.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO STAY AWAY.

THE ADMISSION IS A MERE TRIFLE, AND THIS IS

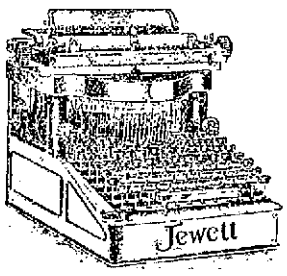
MISS FAY'S LAST APPEARANCE.

DON'T MISS IT! IF YOU DO YOU WILL ALWAYS REGRET IT!

BALCONY 15 CTS.

Entire Lower Floor .....RESERVED 25c.

Get Your Seats Early, or You May Not Get 'Em at All.



Our New Models

Nos. 4 and 5.

Hardened Steel Bearings. Simple in construction. Advantages of all other Standard Machines and some additional. Send for Art Catalogue.

The Jewett Typewriter Company,

51 MONUMENT PLACE, INDIANAPOLIS.

1860--The New York Store--1900

DRESS GOODS.

Our dress goods supremacy is unquestioned. The best products of the best makers are here in bewildering variety, selected with careful taste and judgment. All the new fabrics, all the new shades. Choice pickings for early buyers.

Homespuns in grey and tan mixtures, 25c a yard.

Choice plaids for children's school dresses, 10c, 12½c, 15c and 25c a yard.

Tweed plaids for skirts, very stylish, 50c a yard.

Plain tweeds for skirts and suits, 75c a yard.

Satin striped challies, choice shades, 75c a yard.

BLACK GOODS.

Always desirable this season—more popular than ever. No lady's wardrobe is complete without a black dress.

The celebrated Priestly fabrics, the best black goods made, are well represented in our stock.

Black crepons, special values, 85c, $1.00 and up to $4.75 a yard.

Black cheviots, extra heavy qualities for suits, $1.00 and $1.25 a yard.

Black camel's hair suitings, $1.25 to $2.00 a yard.

Black mohair brilliantines from 25c to $1.50 a yard.

SILKS.

Our silk stock is complete, comprising the choicest and most fashionable weaves and the newest designs from the leading makers. New and novel effects in a great variety of styles and colorings.

Foulard silks, the fashionable fancy of the season, 60c, 75c and $1.00 a yard.

Plisse silks for waists, beautiful shades, $1.00 a yard.

Novelty silks for waists in endless variety, 60c, 75c, 85c and $1.00 a yard.

Black cascade silks, our well known brand, none better for wear, all the popular weaves, from $1.00 to $2.00 a yard.

Black and colored taffeta silks in complete assortment.

Do not fail to visit our china department on second floor. It is unusually attractive just now.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Horse Clippers.

We have "New Market," Lennox and Priest's Horse Clippers, Coate's Fetlock Clippers, Iron Stable Fixtures and a fine assortment of Brushes.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

Hardware, Paints and Brushes,

38 and 40 East Columbia Street.

Beauty Unadorned

Is always lovely if it is a well groomed beauty. The woman who neglects to care for her hair, her complexion, her nails or her teeth can never be beautiful. We have all the necessities for the toilet, as well as beauty aids in combs, brushes, dentifrices, tooth brushes, creams and lotions, perfumes, soaps and toilet waters that will be "a joy forever" on any lady's toilet table.

H. C. GRANNEMAN. 74 Calhoun St. Home 'Phone 1374.

We're Busy.

Although this is the dullest season of the year in our line our tailors are working hard to fill our orders.

THOSE FINE WORSTED THROWSERINGS which we are now making for only

$6.00

is helping trade at our establishment wonderfully. You need a pair of pants—come in and look them over or see them displayed in our show window.

I. MAUTNER & CO

TAILORS.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, March 3.—Forecast for Indiana—Fair tonight, warmer in extreme north portion Sunday, increasing cloudiness and colder at night; southerly winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Ed Heyman, of the Lincoln Tea company, is seriously ill.

Attorney W. P. Denny leaves this evening for the east on a professional trip.

Mrs. A. A. Rouch, of Taylor street, is confined to her home by an attack of grippe.

Mrs. Val Gutermuth and children, of St. Louis, are the guests of friends in the city.

Dr. H. V. Sweringen was called to Churubusco on Friday evening on professional business.

Col. D. N. Foster is at Lafayette attending a meeting of the board of trustees of the soldiers' home.

H. C. Morarity will take a position Monday at the dress goods counter of the Wayne Dry Goods company's store.

Rev. Sherman Powell, of this city, is arranging for a presentation of the "Messiah" at New Haven within a few weeks.

Elmer Riley and Miss Susan Sampson were united in marriage by Justice Huser at his home on Jackson street on Friday evening.

Miss Ela Middleton, of Creighton avenue, entertained a merry sleighing party of young people from St. Joe township last evening.

Supt. J. N. Study returned yesterday from Chicago, where he has been in attendance at the sessions of the National Association of City School Superintendents.

Calvin Hosler, for a number of years tranfer agent for the street railway company, has taken a position as salesman for the Union Pacific Tea company.

There will be a meeting of the board of managers of the home for emergencies on Monday afternoon at 2:30, at 144 Pritchard street. The Relief union will meet at 3 o'clock at the same address.

Bids were opened this afternoon at the office of Architect Kendrick for the construction of a frame house for George DeWald. The house will be erected on East Creighton avenue, near Lafayette street.

Mrs. Sarah A. Hildebrandt, Mrs. Ann Provines, Mrs. Laura Kamm, Mrs. Mollie Lichtenwalter, Miss Margaret Hildebrandt, N. Pauken and E. E. Tierney are new members of Court 96, Tribe of Ben Hur.

Harry W. Meyer, the bicycle dealer of this city, was successful in securing a patent for his washing machine. W. G. Burns, the patent attorney, has received word that the patent will issue on the 6th inst.

F. R. Barrows, of this city, will make a number of practical demonstrations of the photographic art before the sixth annual convention of the Indiana Association of Photographers at Indianapolis next week.

The remonstrance against permitting the establishment of a saloon at the corner of Broadway and Savilla avenue now bears the signatures of 576 residents of the Sixth ward, who will fight the case to the bitter end.

Mrs. Joseph R. Sunderland leaves tomorrow morning, accompanied by her son, Joseph E. Sunderland, for Ravenna, Ohio, where she will receive treatment from a specialist for cancer. The lady has been a sufferer for many years from this disease.

Mrs. Enoch Cox entertained a party of ladies at progressive pedro Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. A. R. Ball, of Decatur. Prizes were won by Mrs. O. N. Heaton and Mrs. Jesse Patterson, and the booby was awarded to Mrs. Ball. A chocolate luncheon was served after the games.

The Modern Samaritans of the World admitted twelve candidates into the order at the meeing Friday evening. Two of the supreme officers of the lodge, Harry S. Chester and Herrick E. Stephens, were present. The new initiatory work was shown and was highly approved of by the members of the lodge.

Contractor Hilgeman is putting the finishing touches on the new flat houses in College Place addition. Some of the houses have been rented and they will be ready for occupancy by April 1st. The new houses are handsome additions to the residence portion of the west end and the total cost of construction was $22,000.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real and Personal security at 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. rates, according to loans.

FAY P. RANDALL,
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UNCLE SAM Stamps. Any article in the store for one book. 28t6

Miss Anna Robertson entertained a party of friends at luncheon today.

Arthur Diamond has returned to Ferris institute to resume his studies.

Mrs. E. E. Shook has returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Koontz, of Bluffton.

Mrs. Florence Reynolds left today for Chicago to attend the spring millinery openings.

Mrs. Collier, of this city, who has been visiting in Bluffton, is now calling on friends in Montpelier.

Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Oakes, of Kendallville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Harte, of Walnut street.

Mrs. C. Nessell, of this city, has returned from Kendallville, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Narr.

Miss Mabel Martin, who has been visiting the Misses Ash for a few days, has returned to her home in Bluffton.

The First Spiritual society will hold services in their hall in the Elektron building at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Lecture and spiritual readings by Rev. Josie Folsom.

A large number of milliners from surrounding towns have been in the city the past week attending the millinery opening at the wholesale house of the J. A. Armstrong company.

Mrs. Dwelly and Mrs. Spidel have returned from Toledo, where they went to attend the performance of Alice Neilson in grand opera. Frank Dwelly is a member of the company.

The Welther League orchestra of Emanuel's Lutheran church will meet on Monday evening to elect a leader to succeed Will Spiegel, who tendered his resignation a short time ago.

Rev. E. W. Allen, pastor of the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, will preach this evening, and the title of his sermon will be, "Why Is Not Another Religion as Good as Christianity?"

A party of friends surprised Mr. Frank Brown at his home on Organ avenue Friday evening to remind him of his birthday anniversary. Pedro was played, after which refreshments were served.

The south side Saturday Night Pedro club took advantage of the excellent sleighing on Friday evening and went for a trip in the country. Upon their return they were given an oyster supper by Mr. and Mrs. Hoham.

Mrs. L. C. Hunter gave a sleighing party on Friday evening, to Huntertown. Arriving there the party was entertained at the home of Mrs. Greenwell. A very enjoyable evening was spent and the guests returned at an early hour this morning.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor. Class meeting at 9:30. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30. Children's meeting at 2:15. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Epworth League meeting at 6:30. Preaching by the pastor at 7:30.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CALL

TWELFTH CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN ST. PAUL.

The Date Fixed Is July 1—Delegates Will Be Allowed One Vote.

Chicago, March 3.—The following official call of the meeting of the national republican league was issued this morning:

In accordance with a resolution of the executive committee the twelfth convention of the national republican league is hereby called to meet in the city of St. Paul, Tuesday, July 17, 1900. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote. Alternate delegates will be entitled to seats in the convention hall with their respective delegations. The president and secretary of state and territory leagues are the proper officials to sign and certify to the credentials of the delegates from their respective leagues. All delegates should be provided with such credentials.

The business before the convention will be: Reports of officers, reports of permanent and special committees, consideration of amendment to the constitution and adoption of a financial policy of the maintenance of the national organization, election of officers, naming time and place of the next national convention, or references of same to committees, and the consideration of any matters which may relate to national or state league organizations for the good of the republican party.

George E. Stone, Pres.
D. H. Stine, Sec.

KENTUCKY INDICTMENTS.

Louisville, March 3.—The federal grand jury has returned ten indictments against persons accused of "intimidating, bribing or otherwise interfering with colored voters in the free exercise of right of franchise." Among those indicted is Harry Weaver, city buyer and brother of Mayor Charles H. Weaver. Mr. Weaver gave bond in the sum of $750 and $1,500 to answer the charges of the two indictments returned against him.

CONTRACTOR'S BOND IS FILED

ONLY AWAITS GOOD WEATHER TO BEGIN WORK.

Council Committee to Discuss Interurban Franchise—Municipal Notes.

At 10 o'clock this morning the members of the board of works met and approved the bond of Thomas J. Peter, who had been awarded the contract to construct the intercepting sewer. The bond is in the sum of $25,000 and guarantees the completion of the work. Thomas and Joe Peter were present when the members of the board attached their signatures to the document and they expressed their intention of beginning work on the sewer as soon as the weather will permit.

SOUTH WAYNE SEWER.

Bob Green, of the firm of J. H. Green & Sons, Appleton, Wis., is in the city and in company with George Peter, another contractor, and Assistant Engineer Gess, he went over the route of the South Wayne sewer. Not more than half a dozen bids are expected on this contract, and it is anticipated that the bidders will submit figures which will guarantee its construction.

THE INTERURBAN FRANCHISE.

The council committee on contracts and franchises will meet this evening in the city hall to discuss the franchise of the Indiana and Ohio Traction company, submitted by the board of works. Chairman Hosey has invited all the councilmen, the members of the board of works and the projectors of the road to attend.

BIRTHDAY OF THE PONTIFF

POPE LEO XIII. ENTERED HIS NINETY-FIRST YEAR.

Expresses Regret Over the South African War and a Hope That It Will Soon Cease.

Rome, March 3.—Leo XIII., the 258th Roman pontiff, yesterday celebrated his ninety-first natal anniversary. Birthday congratulations were formally presented to the pope by the members of the Sacred college and the Roman prelates.

Cardinal Oreglia, as dean of the Sacred college, read an address to the pontiff. The pope's reply was read by Mgr. Miscitatelli. After acknowledging the prelates' congratulations the reply made mention of the divine selection "which sometimes makes use of the weakest to guide Peter's bark."

Adverting to the recent commemoration of Bruno, the Italian freethinker, the pope attributed the exercises to satanic influences.

Leo also referred to the Anglo-Boer war, expressing an earnest wish for the cessation of hostilities and the moment when the two contending peoples, "almost brothers, will embrace in the kiss of peace."

The pope declared that he would consecrate the remainder of his days of his life to the service of the church. He assured his hearers that the current holy year would bring good fruits.

"Let us all join," he said, "in a united prayer; let us all concordingly supplicate our Lord's mercy on the bloody duel which has been fought for several months on African soil. Let us pray that the Lord will prevent it from proceeding further."

Many congratulatory messages have reached the Vatican, notably from foreign rulers.

The chamber of deputies voted on the motion to proceed with the discussion of the ministerial decrees concerning the insurrection of 1895. The result is claimed as a victory for the ministry, the vote being 220 to 189 in favor of the motion. The opposition has resolved to adopt obstructionist tactics.

Exercises in celebration of the pope's birthday occurred in the Sistine chapel today.

IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 3.—The congressional situation does not clarify with time. Mr. Barcus is regarded as the leading avowed candidate here, but Mr. Catlin's friends say that most of Mr. Faris's strength will come to him. There is a good deal of talk about A. M. Higgins, but he is reticent. His active participation in politics for the past fifteen years has made him many friends, and it so happens that he is not now allied with any of the factions and is on good terms with all. He is to be regarded as a receptive candidate. No definite word has been received from ex-State Senator Silas Hayes, of Putnam county, but the Vigo politicians take it for granted that his name will be presented to the convention.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Retail Clothing Clerks' union, No. 10, desires to announce that its differences with P. A. Kuttner, at No. 142 Calhoun street, has been amicably adjusted, by his signing our early closing petition.

R. C. U. P. A., NO. 10.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

UNCLE SAM Stamps at Reed's grocery, 60 East Columbia St. 28t6

SATISFACTION BOUQUET is used by society people because it is the best. TRY IT. For sale by all druggists.

REMOVAL SALE.

About March 15th I will move my fancy goods store from my present location in the Arcade, to No. 70 Harrison street. During that time everything will be marked down to reduce stock. This will be your opportunity to buy cheap.

MISS ROPP.

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A WIZARD!

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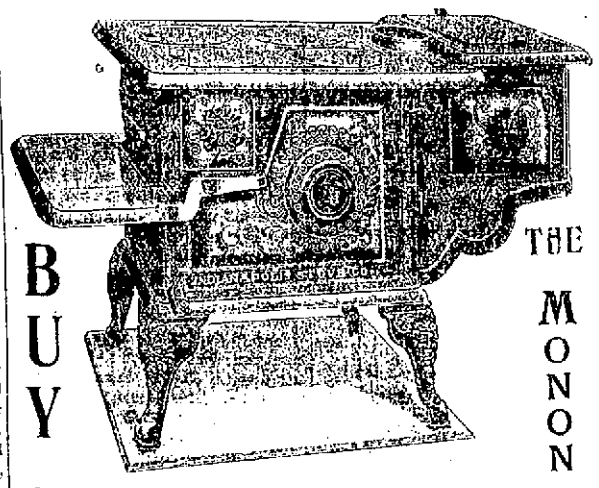

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The Fort Wayne Sentinel

YOU WANT TO KNOW

What is Going on in the World, and the Best Way to Find Out is to Read the Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RICHES OF CAPE NOME.

THIS YEAR'S OUT WILL BE $10,000,000 AND SOME ESTIMATE THE AMOUNT AT $14,000,000.

(San Francisco Letter.)

Away up, almost on the farthest northwest projection of frigid Alaska—where the Bering sea separates North America from Asia, where the temperature these wintry days varies from zero to 70 below, and on a treeless, shrubless, wind-riven coast, where one must endure grimmest privations to exist—a remarkable community has sprung up under unusual circumstances. It is the new city of Nome; about 200 miles south of the Arctic Circle, 1,870 miles west from the Klondike region, and 984 miles north from Ounalaska, and on the southern edge of the promontory, long known in geographies as Cape Nome. A year ago five Scandinavians comprised the population at Nome. Last summer 5,000 miners, gamblers, saloonkeepers and traders settled there. Before next July some 15,000 or 20,000, possibly even more, Americans, will be at Nome. Conservative men believe that Nome will have 100,000 population in a few years more.

The digging of gold is the sole reason for Nome. But for the finding of gold Cape Nome coast would have forever remained a bleak, biting, desolate, melancholy waste of sand and frozen gravel, under a boreal sky. Gold has been found at Nome more abundantly than anywhere else in the world.

THE KLONDIKE OUTDONE.

The wonders of the Klondike region have already been outdone, and the richness of the Rand in South Africa does not compare with these placers of our newly found Alaskan gold field. About $2,260,000 were dug by about 4,000 men at Nome during fifteen weeks last summer. Even the beach sands there, contrary to all laws of history and mining, have been found so rich in golden specks that they yielded half of the wealth of the region last year.

Back from the shore, where tiny water courses have gnawed gulches in the bald hills, nuggets, flakes and kernels of pure gold have been deposited among the gravel and rocks so plentifully that the statements of the wealth the miners have dug there seem wild exaggerations. It is the irony of geography that such abounding riches should have been planted in so appalling a region. The back country of Nome has been but scrached over. No one can speak authoritatively about the quantity of gold stored in the gravelly beds and creeks, nor of the area of gold-bearing dirt.

FORTUNES IN A DAY.

"The Cape Nome is the most wonderful in generally distributed richness and the ease with which gold is mined the world has ever known," said Major L. B. Butler, one of the best known placer authorities on the Pacific coast and a resident of Alaska for five years. "Think of men, who have only to dig up loose sand on a sea beach and to run it through a primitive rocker, making $800 and even $2,200 a month, and on no capital but strong arms and stout hearts. Think of men by their own labor getting fortunes of $11,000, $13,000 and as high as $18,000 in four months from holes in gravel about twenty feet deep and ten feet in diameter. These are sample facts I have known personally at Nome. I am well acquainted with seven men, each of whom made over $55,000 in mining there last summer, and when the season closed they had just begun to know how to get their gold from the sand and gravel advantageously. The season of 1900 at Nome will undoubtedly add $10,000,000 or more to the world's wealth. This is a conservative estimate. Many posted miners say it will be nearer $14,000,000. And all this from Alaska, which was considered a vast iceberg, absolutely worthless to the United States when it was bought for $7,200,000 in 1867. Oh, it is not at all wild to predict that the Alaskan output of gold by the close of another decade will be upward of $60,000,000! That is $20,000,000 more than the gold product of the United States during 1899."

A MUSHROOM TOWN.

All the scenes of mushroom mining camps of the west have been enacted at Nome. Gamblers and sports, who follow the wake of every gold camp rush, came quickly and numerously to Nome. Dance halls, recruited with painted women from Dawson, Skaguay, Vancouver and Seattle, were opened almost immediately. By August Nome had a main street, a city government, with a mayor and two marshals, three dance halls, several lodging houses, a dozen saloons and a half dozen general merchandise stores. The finest building in all Nome might be duplicated anywhere in the Union for $200.

Until the early part of July Nome gave all its attention to getting gold from the banks of water courses among the hills from one to several miles back from the seashore. John W. Peters, from St. Louis, Mo., noticed the peculiar bluish color of the seashore, and he believed there was gold dust even in the sand. He panned it and got a pennyweight of gold dust to each pan. He kept his find a secret. Then he sold his claim up in the gulch, and, to the ridicule of the other miners in Nome, took up a placer mining claim along the surf. In a week he and a companion, each with a rocker, got out nearly two pounds of gold dust. In two days more there was a rush from the diggings to the shore. Then there was wild excitement over the beach placer claims, and by another week every foot of the sand was staked out ten miles north from Nome.

CLAIMS RAPIDLY TAKEN.

By October every inch of the beach for thirty-three miles northwest from Nome was staked and the limits of the area claimed for placer mining were being pushed onward six and eight miles a week. The sight of several thousand roughly-dressed, unkempt, heavily bewiskered men all industriously shoveling the beach sands and working miners' rockers as if life depended on it is without precedent in gold and silver mining. No one can tell the extent of the gold-bearing sands on the Cape Nome beach. It may reach for 200 or 300 miles up and down the coast.

Some tales of the rapid achievement of wealth in the Nome gold fields are undoubtedly exaggerated. But there are veracious stories of men who went to Cape Nome less than a year ago with less than $100 in property all told and who have already got $10,000 or so in gold, besides having claims that may be sold almost any day for $65,000 and even $100,000 each.

The richest man in Nome is Gabriel Price, a Californian. He is less than thirty. He went to the new diggings last winter, risked life and cheerfully endured most severe privations to be among the first on the scene. He has located three claims, bought and sold others and also has bought real estate for a song and sold it for fabulous prices. Last October he shipped on the steamer Bertha to the San Francisco mint gold dust that sold for $51,300. That was the united product of two of his best mines from June 1 to September 20. He declined to sell the same properties for $60,000 each. Recently he sold five lots on Main street, in Nome, for $6,000 each, and altogether they cost him $80 last May. Young Price is commonly supposed to be worth at Cape Nome $500,000.

REV. ANDERSON'S FORTUNE.

Rev. Joseph Anderson, the Lutheran missionary, who first directed the miners' attention to Cape Nome, has made fully $200,000 during the first year of washing gold at Cape Nome. His shipment of gold to Seattle last fall was 110 pounds, worth nearly $20,000, and, besides, he kept back as much gold dust to trade with in Nome this winter.

John Brludensen, one of the five Scandinavian discoverers of the Cape Nome field, was not worth $200 a year ago. Today he has some $26,000 to his credit in a Seattle bank and he owns two claims, each of which will be good for at least $15,000 annually for almost a decade. He has also interest in two other and still richer claims in the same locality.

Edward M. Bottume, who was a brickmaker at Rochester, N. Y., in 1897, and who went to the Klondike only to spend his every dollar in an effort to keep alive, has made over $40,000 in Nome, and he says he has only dug up about one-twentieth of the area on the beach he has claimed as his. Carl Winkler, a porter in a Los Angeles hotel in 1897, has a claim on Anvil creek that has yielded him over $32,000 since last May.

Nome is not the wild, dissolute community one would suppose a city so situated, so populated and so wonderfully rapid in its growth would be. The concensus of opinion among old-time mining soldiers of fortune at Nome is that Nome is a particularly orderly place. The city is close upon the water line and many tenement houses are half in water and half in sand. It is wonderful that the mortality at Nome is not higher. For miles around in the interior—that is, between the coast and the hills—the area is a vast swamp in summer, when the ice has melted. A peculiar, heavy, tough moss, known as tundra, grows everywhere except on the sea sands. It is a perfect breeder of malarial and miasmic poisons. The water supply of Nome is brackish, and, of course, there is no sewerage. Last summer typhoid and other fevers were common in the camp.

COST OF LIVING IS HIGH.

Living at Nome costs higher than anywhere else under our flag. No town anywhere perhaps has so large a per capita wealth as Nome and no community anywhere surely has so little money in circulation. Many a man in Nome, worth in gold and property many thousands of dollars, handles less than $1 in money in the course of a week. Gold dust is the medium of exchange. Brass scales stand upon every bar, counter and desk in Nome. Prices of commodities are fixed at so much gold dust. A pennyweight or little pinch pays for a drink of whisky, and two ounces of gold, worth about $35, buys a quart of champagne. Lumber is snapped up at $275 a thousand, and lots of rough pine stuff has sold for $320 a thousand feet at Nome. Pretty ancient butter brings $10 a pound; eggs packed in chaff and lime sell at the rate of 25 cents each, and candles bring a pennyweight of gold dust. Rubber boots, which are absolutely necessary at Nome, sell for two ounces of gold, and shovels that may be bought for $2 anywhere in the United States, bring an ounce of gold at Nome. At the dance halls an ounce of gold pays for a round of drinks, and a pinch of dust brings a single drink.

FIFTEEN DAYS FROM 'FRISCO.

The traveler may go all the way by steamer from San Francisco to Nome in fifteen days, and from Seattle to Nome in twelve days. The winter climate is too fierce for any but the most rugged constitutions. But the summer months are far more agreeable than they are in any mining region in the north. The mosquito pest, which is awful in the Klondike, is unknown at Cape Nome, because of the winds from the sea. Last summer there were four weeks when the daily temperature was between 60 and 75 degrees. But none but the physically sound and those determined to endure the privations of which they never dreamed should go to live even a few years at Nome.

What of the future of the Cape Nome gold field? The beach sands, which yielded about $1,000,000 from early in June to October, have been worked scarcely any as yet. There are dozens of square miles of the beach that have been little if any searched and panned for gold dust. No one knows how many or how few square miles there still remain of this marvelous formation. Back in the interior of Cape Nome the country had not been prospected carefully for more than eight miles up to the close of the season at Nome in October. The geological formation for eighty miles in the interior of Cape Nome is everywhere the same, and the Eskimos say that there has been a tradition that the "white man's dearest thing" was long ago found there by the natives. The hill placers already located at Nome will not be worked out for six and possibly not for a dozen years.

FIGHTING IN FURS.

During the terrific struggle in Russia in 1854-56 our troops were clad in costly furs to preserve them from the rigours of a Russian winter. The coats of the officers were made of a fine brown fur, cut in the well-known military shape of the time. The coats and cloaks for the men were not of so fine a quality, but were, nevertheless, of a good substantial make, and were, furthermore, supplied with waterproof shoulder-covering. Both officers and men alike wore very strong overalls of cowhide, and it is on record that one city firm alone secured a contract to supply 50,000 suits of this material for the men, and 10,000 more for officers. A noted furrier made no fewer than 50,000 pairs of large fur gloves to complete a single order. Those regiments that did not wear bearskins, as did the Guards, were supplied with a seal-skin head-dress, an exact copy of that worn by Arctic explorers. This cap was pronounced to be both warm and easy to wear, and was a boon to many poor fellows who otherwise must have suffered terribly from frost-bite. Whatever may have been the mistakes of that war there was no stinginess on the part of the government in providing the soldiers with warm clothing, as is evidenced by the fact that one consignment of stores included 250,000 pairs of gloves, 200,000 pairs of lambs' wool stockings, some 50,000 flannel gowns for the hospitals, and 60,000 great-coats for wear over the chtres.—London Daily Mail.

SOLD BY QUEER NAMES

Some of the Curious Mistakes Made in the Terms Used in Asking for Drugs.

[New York Mail and Express.]

"What is it you want, my little man?" inqured the druggist of the boy at the counter.

"Me mudder wants five cents bitter Alice," sniggered the urchin, unloading the coin from his mouth.

The druggist went into the mysterious place behind and presently came back with an article, which he wrapped in paper. As the lad went out of the door the druggist turned to his three wondering friends at the counter.

"What did that boy ask for?" inquired one of them.

"Well, he asked for bitter Alice," replied the druggist. "I don't keep bitter Alice in stock, so I gave him aloes. That's what his mother sent for, I imagine."

There was a laugh, and one of the three inquired:

"Do you have many curious mistakes like that?"

"They are legion," was the reply of the compounder of drugs. "I used to think that some of them were quite laughable, but really I have become so accustomed to them that I am more or less indifferent. A man takes great chances now and then filling some of the cart-before-the-horse orders that are presented, but the majority are easy. Last night a servant girl from the Heights came in here and asked me to give 'something to take a man's breath away.' I gave her cardamom seed, which she evidently recognized, for she sampled them on the spot. I have had any number of calls for 'Paddy Garrick,' and even 'parry garic' and 'penny garlic,' which, of course, produced paragoric in each case. Here is a written order for 'A bottle of the smelling stuff that goes to your brain.' This, of course, meant ammonia. I have had a call for 'high stirrups,' when hive sirup was really required. Gum arabic seems to mix them up a great deal, for the demands for it have resolved themselves into 'gum mare back,' 'comearaback,' garmariback,' 'ramback' and 'comeearback.'

REMARKABLE PEN PICTURES.

"You see," continued the druggist finding that his listeners were highly interested in his statements, "a great many residents of this neighborhood are of most ordinary means and in addition have not a superior education. All are anxious to save physician's charges, and think that a druggist is fully competent to treat their ailments with success. Some of their diagnoses of cases are really pen pictures. Here is a request for 'something for an old woman, who has a bad cough and cannot cough.' Then I find a graphic appeal 'for a plaster for a man kilt with stitches.' That is not quite as notable an epic as the one which calls for 'enough flackseed to make a pudding for a sore toe.' It was a little more expressive than the order which asked for 'something for a heavy pain in the bones that is coming out through the eyes.' We have here a rather amazing request for 'enuf eppy eack to throw up a baby four years old.' This youngster must have been in pretty bad shape, for here I have a demand from its mother that I furnished her with something for her five-year-old child who has 'an impression on his heart and a cough that is choking him in the neck.'

"To fill the next order may seem difficult, but it really isn't. It states: 'Send me some of the essence you put people to sleep with when you cut their fingers off.' It evidently meant ether. At all events, that is what it was filled with. The man who wrote this order wanted 'something to take tobacco out of my mouth.' I suppose it was the scent of the thing that he objected to. The good housewife who wrote to me requesting 'something to rub my old man with' got a liniment, of course. It must have been her twin sister who wrote for 'something to knock a cold out of an old man.' Another peculiar demand is for 'enough anise seed to take the twist out of a dose of senna.'

"These odd orders I might read until daylight. 'Send me a baby's top to a nurse bottle,' meant, no doubt, a nursing bottle top, and 'something for a sore baby's eye' is not easy to mistake. I have also appeals for remedies for a 'swelled woman's foot' and 'a man with a dry spit on him.'

LITTLE STUMBLING BLOCKS.

"The phonetic sounding is, however, the most odd feature of the whole business. Cardamon seed I have had described as 'Colored man seed' and 'McCordon seeds.' Orders for unguentum have been couched in requests for 'huney quintom,' 'Annie Quintom' and 'Anne Grintum.' Orders for 'bug mint' and 'barneget' I have filled with bergamot, and to a man who asked me for 'camphire' I gave camphor. Arrowroot is frequently written 'air root,' and on one occasion I had a written request for 'raving bald Sam' when Arabian balsam was intended. Some of the other mistakes that I have noticed in the last ten years at this stand have been 'cupid' for cubeb, 'glory farm' for chloroform, 'ox sled acid' for oxalic acid,' 'lord worm' for laudnaum, 'paint killer' for pain killer, 'stirrup of swill' for sirrup of squills, 'gross of supplements' for corrosive sublimate and 'Mary attic acid' for muriatic acid.

"But I do not mind all these. It is the woman who wants 'five centh' worth of cologne to smell a trunk' and the chap who asked for a 'mixture of two-thirds castor oil' that puzzle the average druggist. They are what we call blind writers, but we manage to guess what they want. It keeps us thinking at times, though."

THE SPORT OF KINGS.

Hunting used to be called the sport of kings, but not many of the modern crowned heads keep up the old tradition. The czar of Russia occasionally assists at a battue, but the thing bores him, and he goes only out of politeness. The Prince of Wales is a very good shot, and is fond of shooting, but his big game days are over. The emperor of Germany hunts and shoots a good deal, but those who know him best say he does not much care for the sport. With him it is a matter of tradition—the right thing for a royal personage to do. The king of Portugal, who holds the record for fatness among all the royalties, is physically disabled from such violent exercise. The king of Sweden never touches a gun. The sultan of Turkey cannot bear to see one, says the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The king of the Belgians has not only once in his whole life, and then in a very unkindly fashion. He wanted to have the sensation of killing without the trouble of going in search of his game. So he sat in his armchair and potted at a lot of rabbits let lose from a bag in front of him. When the smoke cleared away and his majesty called for his bag he had to be told that all that had been found was one tail and a certain small quantity of fluff. He never went shooting again.

The king of Italy is the only real representative of the old kingly tradition. He is a mighty hunter, and frequently throws up all the routine of work without a word of warning and goes off with one officer, Colonel Pazzimbolini, to spend several weeks in pursuit of the game of all kinds with which the mountains abound. Formerly he established no means of communication with Rome. Neither Queen Margherita nor any of his ministers ever knew where to find him for weeks at a time. He might have lost his throne in a sudden upheaval and known nothing of it until he descended to the plains. Of late, however, he has become wiser. Now a carrier leaves Rome every second day during his expeditions, bringing reports of all that happens.

LILIES IN THE SOUTH.

Some interesting experiments are being conducted in several southern states to cultivate there the popular Bermuda lily, so much used here for decorative purposes. It is thought that the lily will bear transplanting to these states. A experiment in South Carolina was attended with the most satisfactory results, and it is hoped that the same results will follow the experiments elsewhere. If so the home markets will be supplied with the native-grown product. Though the supply from the Bermudas is still unlimited the stock has so degenerated as to cause general complaint in this country.—Scottish American.

MRS. JOUBERT A UTILITARIAN.

Mrs. Joubert seems to be a utilitarian. The story is told of her that when she was in Amsterdam a few years ago a friend took great pleasure in showing her the fine collection of pewter in the big Rijks museum. Her only comment was: "Good to make bullets of." She ought to be a judge, for in the early wars with the natives she often was one of the women who made bullets for the use of the Boer army.—Buffalo Commercial.

In a vaccination case the supreme court of Indiana has decided that the matter of protection to the public health comes within the police power of the state.

MODERN BATTLE SCENES.

SMOKELESS POWDER AND WEAPONS OF LONG RANGE HAVE CHANGED ALL CONDITIONS.

[Julian Ralph in London Daily Mail.]

What is a modern battle—how does it look and sound?

Really, the field of operations is so extensive and the range of modern guns is so great that battle conditions have altered until there is no longer any general "clash of battle," or even any possibility of grasping or viewing an engagement from any single point. There is no great resounding noise in war nowadays. You hear one of our big guns loosed three miles over on the right, and another one two miles on the left. If you are near one it makes a tremendous noise, yet I have not heard one explosion as loud as a good strong clap of thunder. You hear the guns of the enemy cough far in front of you, and their shells burst within your lines with a nearer, louder sound—but not a really great or deafening noise by any means. Our guns create almost no smoke, although our lyddite shells throw up clouds of dust and smoke where they fall miles away. Because the Boers are using old-fashioned powder in their cannons there is a small white cloud wherever one is fired and a spurt of red sand where their shells dig into the veldt. The smoke of war, therefore, and the so-called "roar of battle" are both alike—occasional, scattered, inconsiderable.

The rifle firing has been the principal feature of our battles. It sounds like the frying of fat or like the crackling and snapping of green wood in a bonfire. If you are within two miles of the front you are apt to be under fire, and then you hear the music of the individual bullets. Their song is like the magnified note of a mosquito. "Z-z-z-z-z" they go over your head; "z-z-z-z-p" they finish as they bury themselves in the ground. This is a sound only to be heard when the bullets are very close. You pick up your heels and run a hundred yards or even fifty yards, and you hear nothing but the general crackle of rifle fire in and before the trenches. The "putt-putt" (or Vickers-Nordenfeldt) gun is able to interest you at a distance of three miles. Its explosions are best described by the nickname given to the gun by one regiment, "the blooming door-knocker." Its bullets or shells are as big as the bowl of a large briar root pipe, and they tear and slit the air with a terrible sound, exploding when they strike. The firing of the gun was heard all over the largest of our battle fields, and the explosions of the shells sound a long way because they are apt to take place on the quiet edge of the field. The whizz that even these missiles make in flying however, is like the whispered answer of a maid in love, only to be heard by the favored individual who is especially addressed.

In a word, there is not much noise in modern battles. These individual sounds of which I speak are not loud enough to blend. The crowning, all-pervading noises are those of the guns and the rifle fire, and on the vast veldt spread over a double line of five to seven miles in length, only those that are very near are very loud.

The scene of battle—the general view—is exceedingly orderly. There may be a devil of a scrimmage where a company or two are storming a kopje, but level your glass on such a hill, and what do you see? A fringe of tiny jets of fire from the top where the Boers are, and a lot of our men in khaki rising and reclining and occasionally firing as they make their way upward. The great general view is of an arrangement as methodical as a chess board. There are several battalions flat on their faces in two or three lines. Over here is a battery in perfect order, with its limber of horses at rest near by. Another battery, equally well arranged, as if to have its photograph taken, is to be seen in the middle field; a third is on the further side. The cavalry is sweeping across the veldt in perfect rank and alignment. There is no confusion anywhere—nothing helter-skelter. I remember only two momentary disturbances of the discipline of which I speak. One was the afternoon during the Modder river fight, when a large band of mounted Boers made a flank movement on our extreme right and fired a volley at our immense mass of transport and ambulance wagons. The drivers were taken by surprise and fell to lashing their mule teams and horses, the majority to the accompaniment of high-keyed Kaffir yells. The rout only lasted five minutes or less, and was funny beyond description, because the leading mules limber over the "wheelers," and the faster the bullets fell the louder the Kaffirs yelled and the more they plied their enormous whips.

The bravery of our stretcher bearers is as much beyond question as it is beyond praise. When all of us lesser and immediate historians of the moment have told of the valor of the generals, colonels, majors, captains and "Tommies" of the army, we shall still have, in common justice, to describe how the chaplains, doctors and stretcher bearers go in and out of the most hellish fire, not once or twice, but all through every battle.

It is just within the range of fire that you see and realize the horrors of war. It is there that the wounded crawl and stagger by you; it is there that they spend their final output of energy and fall down to lie until assistance comes; it is there that you see the stretchers laden with their mangled freight, and the sound ones bearing the wounded on their backs and in their arms. To know the brutality and woe of war, happen upon a kopje that has just been stormed or a trench that has been carried. Go to such a place today, twenty centuries after Christ came with His message of peace on earth and good will to men, and behold what you shall see.

"Here," said I to a photographer in such a place, "snap this scene. Look at the wounded all over the ground. Quick! out with your camera."

"Oh, I can't," said he; "It's too horrible!"

You read, in the writings of those who know nothing of war, about the writhing of the wounded and the groaning on the battle field. There is no writhing and the groans are few and faint.

First, the chances of receiving a wound seem not to have greatly increased with the improvements in death-dealing implements. There were more than a million shots fired at Modder river, and yet only about 800 men were hit.

Second, the number of bullets that hit water bottles, haversacks, ration tins and coat sleeves has been astonishing.

Third, the damage to life and limb by the excessive artillery has been next to nothing.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

The number of persons included in the famine area of Central India is estimated at 50,000,000.

Contracts have been placed at Sheffield and Birmingham for over 17,000 tablespoons for the army.

Over 150 members of the English metropolitan police have received notice to join their old regiments in South Africa.

New York city has 206 veterans of the Mexican war, seven of the Indian wars and 15,000 of the civil war on the pension rolls.

Members of the Chicago bar will hereafter arise when the judge of the courts enters the room, and remain standing until the judge is seated.

When an Arab widow intends to marry again she visits the grave of her dead husband the night before the new marriage is to occur.

Tenders have been invited in this country by the Danish state railroad department for 51 passenger, 25 baggage, 11 postal and 400 freight cars.

"New York has more sweat shops on Elizabeth street than the entire state of Massachusetts," says John Williams, chief state factory inspector.

Owing to the lack of capital and a drought probably unprecedented in its duration the gold industry lately has made no headway in British Guiana.

Between Madagascar and the coast of India there are about 16,000 islands, only 600 of which are inhabited, but most of which are capable of supporting population.

In 1899 the Young Men's Christian association erected new buildings in the United States at the rate of one every ten days, many of them costing from $50,000 to $200,000.

JAPANESE AID FOR ENGLAND.

The Canadian minister of militia has received a communication from Japanese citizens of British Columbia who wish to organize a corps for service in South Africa. The Japanese purpose to equip and transport 100 men, who are all ex-soldiers, if their offer is accepted by the British government.—Brooklyn Times.

The largest real estate owner of all American institutions is the University of Texas, which holds over 2,000,000 acres of land.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

Y. M. C. A.

General meeting at 3 p. m., sermon by Rev. C. C. Cissell; Bible study at 4 p. m., in charge of the general secretary; railroad men's Bible study on Thursday evening.

EPISCOPAL.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: Litany, sermon and holy communion, 10:45 a. m.; evening services and sermon, 7:30. Evening services daily during the week at 5 o'clock, except on Wednesday, when the hour will be 7:30. The woman's auxiliary will meet on Thursday at 2:30 p. m.

Y. W. C. A.

The meeting at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock will be led by Mr. Frank Holsworth.

The board of directors of the association will meet Tuesday, March 6th, at 4 p. m.

The association is preparing for the quarterly meeting, which will take place soon.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner East Wayne and Francis streets—Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; class meeting after sermon; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; C. E. at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8 p. m. Regular prayer meeting Thursday evening. Official boards, Monday evening. Teachers' meeting, Thursday, at 2:30 p. m. Choir rehearsal Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Rev. W. M. Simpson, pastor.

FREE METHODIST.

Free Methodist church, East Creighton avenue, Rev. P. Wilbur Potts, pastor—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by the pastor; class meeting at 9:30 a. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m., Bible class taught by the pastor; preaching at 7:30 p. m.; song and prayer service at 6:30 p. m. There will be a holiness meeting on Monday evening at the home of William Ireland, on John street. There will be a class meeting on Tuesday evening at the church. Prayer meeting at the church on Thursday evening.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Substance;" Golden Text, "Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it; if a man would give all the substance of his house for love, it would be utterly condemned." Song of Solomon, 8:7. New reading room adjoining the hall open every afternoon except Sundays.

Christian Science services will be held in Maccabee hall, 109 Calhoun street, over Kimball hall, where the meetings were formerly held. Services will be held in the morning at 10:30. There will be a testimonial meeting in the parlors of the Rich hotel next Wednesday evening.

CHRISTIAN.

The West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar W. Allen, pastor, residence, 32 Madison street. The special services will be continued every night next week. On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be another mass meeting for men only. The subject of the address will be: "How Much is a Man Worth?" Sunday morning's subject: "The Christian's Testimony Irrepressible." During the week the general topic for discussion will be: "The Teachings of Jesus; Are They Applicable to Society Today? Are They Practical in the Affairs of Men." A large chorus, with a cornet, under the direction of Professor Harshman, leads the singing. The following are the subjects of the sermons during the coming week: Sunday night, "Christ's Platform of Principles." Monday night, "Christ's Doctrine of Happiness." Tuesday night, "Christ's Doctrine of Righteousness." Wednesday night, "Marketable Religion." Thursday night, "Christ's Doctrine of Wealth." Friday night, "The Golden Precept; Christ's Doctrine of Brotherhood." Saturday night, "Christ's Doctrine of Character; the Tests of Life."

Bulletin of West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermon topics: Morning, "Missions;" evening, "The Efficacy of the Gospel." Junior C. E., 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Topic, "How God Pays Men." (Matth. 20:1-16). Mid-week meetings: Wednesday evening, 7:30, prayer meeting; topic, "Intercessory Prayer." (Jno. 17:15, 20-21.) Ladies' Aid society will meet Thursday afternoon at the home of Brother Harris, 46 Huestis avenue. Zach A. Harris, minister.

REFORMED.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. H. N. Smith—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; services: Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30; subjects: Morning, "Blind Bartimeus;" evening, "A Choice Young Man." A special invitation is extended to the men of the city to be present at the evening services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7:30.

Salem Reformed church, next to post office—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service, 10:30; evening service, 7:30; the evening sermon will be in English. Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor.

St. John's Reformed church, Rev. John H. Botsch, pastor—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; morning services and preaching, 10:15; meeting of Ladies' society, 2:30 p. m.; Young People's meeting 7 p. m.; evening services and preaching 7:30; Wednesday evening, 7:30, Lent services, and after Lent services meeting of Sunday school teachers. There will be no social gatherings of the Ladies' society during the Lenten season.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. R. Zartman, pastor—The revival services which have been in progress at the Grace Reformed church for a week past will continue during the coming week. Beginning with tomorrow the pastor will be assisted in the meetings by Rev. and Mrs. Parley E. Zartman, of Three Rivers, Mich. Rev. Zartman has had an experience of some years in evangelistic and Y. M. C. A. work. He will preach tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. He will also conduct a service for children and young people at the regular Sabbath school hour, 9:30 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. 9:30 a. m., Sunday school (Missionary day collection). 10:30 a. m., sermon, reception of members. 12 m, classes. 2:30 p. m., Junior League. 6:30 p. m., Epworth League. 7:30 p. m., sermon; subject, "Possibilities and Glory of the Strong." Music conducted by Linden quartet.

All services as usual at the Berry Street M. E. church on the Sabbath. C. C. Cissell, pastor. Evening theme, "Overcoming Evil With Good." There will be special music at each service. The fourth quarterly conference will be held on Monday evening at 7:30. The regular mid-week service will be held on Wednesday evening. This will be a missionary prayer meeting. Tomorrow will be missionary day with the Sunday school. A special program will be rendered.

Simpson M. E. church—Sabbath school, 9:30, James E. Graham, superintendent. Morning service at 10:30. Sermon, subject, "The Treasures of the Snow." Junior League, 2:30, Miss Edith Zook, superintendent. The Senior League will be lead by Miss Dottie Evans. Hour, 6:30. By request of many friends, the pastor will deliver the sermon preached some time past on "The Man Without a Country," at 7:30 p. m. On Monday evening at 7:30 there will be a meeting of the official board. The Sunday school board will meet in the church on Tuesday evening at 7:30. The Ladies' society will meet with Mrs. D. C. Zook Tuesday at 2:30, No. 20 East DeWald street. The regular prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. The east end prayer meeting Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Clifford.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets—Public worship with preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning: "The Seal of the Covenant." Evening: "A Vital Question." There will be special music. Sunday school at 9:30. Epworth League at 6:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Public worship with sermon at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

Westminster Presbyterian church, West Berry street, two and one-half squares from the court house, Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., pastor—The theme of the sermon at 10:30 a. m. will be "The World We Pass Through." There will be a fine illustratrated service in the evening on "The Sea of Galilee." Sunday school, 12 m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening, 7:30; on Friday evening, March 9, there will be an entertainment given entitled, "Chronothanatoletrion, or Old Times Made New." The entertainment will be given in the chapel beginning at 7 p. m. It is given under the auspices of the social circle of the church.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning service, 10:45; subject of sermon, "God's Fellow-Workers;" Covenant Bible school, 2:45 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m. The evening service at 7:30 will be in charge of the Woman's Missionary society, Mrs. M. E. Beall, president. Following is the program:

Hymn—"Ye Servants of God"....
Scripture reading.....Mrs. Beall
Prayer.....Mrs. McGaw
Music.....Choir
Paper.....Mrs. Diffenderfer
Hymn—"The Morning Light Is Breaking"
Address.....Miss Sharp
Music.....Choir
Reading.....Miss Lavon Sperry
Music.....Choir
Thank Offerings.
Doxology.
Benediction.

Mrs. William Dexter, No. 44 Brackenridge street, will entertain the ladies at a social tea Thursday afternoon, March 8, from 2 to 5.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, pastor; residence, 305 West Main street—Preaching, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., J. M. Jackson, superintendent; Christian Endeavor prayer service, 6:30 p. m., Sunday; subject, "How God Pays Man;" see Matt. 19:30; 20:16; leader, Miss Agnes Stemen; prayer meeting Thursday, 7:30; teachers' meeting Tuesday evening, 7:30; choral class meets Saturday, 2 p. m.; all boys and girls of the Sunday school over 10 years of age admitted.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; English preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. A. at 6:30 p. m. A. D. Craig, county Sunday school superintendent, will occupy the pulpit in the evening and speak upon the importance of Sunday school work.

Mid-week services—Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Aid society will meet Thursday evening after prayer meeting. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets; Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor.—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Busy Bees' meeting, 2:30 p. m.; Young Ladies' band, 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m., by Dr. C. B. Stemen, and at 7:30 p. m. by J. W. Burns, secretary of R. R. Y. M. C. A.

The official board of Calvary U. B. church will hold their regular monthly meeting Monday evening at 7:30. The prayer meeting will be held Wednesday evening at 7:30, with C. L. Tullmer as leader. The Ladies' Aid society will meet Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Cliff Davidson, No. 83 Summit street.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church.—Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning theme, "Be Not Conformed to the World;" evening theme, "The World-Significance of the Anglo-American Civilization." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.

Theme of Wednesday evening service, "Christ's Teaching About Personal Responsibility." Those who wish to unite with the church should be present at this meeting. Communion service the following Sunday morning.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland.—Preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; subjects, "Two Portraits," and "Dawning of Spiritual Consciousness." Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior C. E., 3 p. m.; Senior C. E., 6:30 p. m. Mid-week prayer service on Wednesday evening at 7:30. D. T. Williams, pastor.

BAPTIST.

Immanuel Baptist church.—Sunday school at 9:30. All other meetings adjourned to meet with the First church. Pastor Henson is out of the town and Pastor Cain will preach at the First church. Morning subject, "The Preciousness of Jesus Known Through Faith;" evening subject, "Man's Obligation to Glorify God."

Regular monthly missionary meeting on Wednesday evening. Paper by Miss Leila F. Collins, "The Telujus." After the missionary meeting a special meeting of the church will be held for the transaction of business.

Ladies' Aid society meets on Friday afternoon with Mrs. Anderson, 123 West Wayne street.

First Baptist church, "Baptist Tabernacle;" Rev. L. L. Henson, pastor.—The pastor will be out of the city on Sunday and the pulpit will be filled both morning and evening by Rev. S. H. Cain, pastor of Immanuel Baptist church. The congregation of that church will join in worship with that of the tabernacle. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening, at 7:30. After the prayer meeting the young ladies' chorus class will meet for practice. On Thursday evening there will be a meeting of the young men's chorus class. Boys' brigade on Friday evening.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor.—Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; Luther league at 7 p. m., and evening service at 7:30. Teacher's meeting on Wednesday evening and catechetical class on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets.—Confession, Saturday evening, 7:45; Sunday school, 9:15 a. m., Sunday; preaching Sunday at 10:30 a. m, Holy communion at morning service; sermon on the gospel, "Jesus Tempted." Evening service, 7:30; first in a series of Lenten sermons which will be preached Sunday evenings. Catechetical class Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and Saturday morning. Teacher's meeting next Friday at 7:30 p. m.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church (Gen. Syn. Eng.), Jefferson and Webster streets; L. J. Motschman, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Luther league at 6:40 p. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. In the morning Rev. Robert Atkin will preach. In the evening the pastor will preach the first sermon in the series on "The Bible and Modern Thought." The theme will be "The Story of Creation and Geology."

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10.00 a. m.; services (German), for children 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. P. Miller, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. Services for children, 2:00 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception—Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant. Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Patrick's Corner DeWald and Harrison—Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mangovan, assistant. Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German) Corner of Lafayette and Jefferson Streets—Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), Corner West Washington and Griffith—Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital)—Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), Corner East DeWald and Warsaw—Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

WON BEANS FOR HIS FRIEND.

Gambler Made a Stake and Forced His Partner to Eat.

"Two friends of mine," said the old gambler, "were broke and pretty hungry. One was an indefatigable gambler, the other a man who thought of his stomach before anything else in the world. They stood in front of a beanery looking hungrily at a pot of pork and beans from which a waiter was taking some for a customer. They hadn't a cent between them, but pretty soon a friend of my game friend came along and passed out a $2 bill on request.

"'Thank heavens, we can have some of those beans now,' said the hungry one.

"'We can, eh?' said the other. 'Well, wait awhile and we'll see.'

"My friend made a bee line for a gambling house, followed by the hungry one, who pleaded with him eloquently to get something to eat first. He was inflexible, however, and a few minutes later was seated in front of a layout with $2 worth of checks before him. He won a little and then he lost a little, and every two minutes the hungry one would whisper to him to quit and get some beans. He drew fascinating pictures of that smoking bean pot they had been looking at, but the other was game to the core. He finally had about $20 in front of him, and then began to plunge. The hungry one gasped for breath and finally implored him to give him a quarter check to put aside for beans in case they went broke.

"'Not a cent,' said the other, 'and if you don't shut up I'll kick you out of the place.'

"The threat was useless, for the other was too far gone in hunger to fear violence. He kept nagging and nagging at the player, who finally got up and threw him bodily across the room. But the hungry one crept back, and his first remark was about beans. With an exclamation of rage the gambler jumped up, cashed in $300 worth of checks, grabbed his friend by the coat collar, dragged him down two flights of stairs to the street, and fairly hurled him through the swinging doors of the beanery.

"'Give this blankety-blanked idiot $300 worth of beans,' he roared, 'and make him eat every one of them.'

"Then he stood over the hungry one and made him eat beans for an hour. He wouldn't let him have anything to drink, not even water, and the hungry one's pleadings for bread and butter were in vain. He wanted to quit on his third plate of beans, but the other wouldn't let him. He made his eat beans until he could eat no more, and then he gave him a $50 bill and left him."

LIVE THEIR LIVES IN SILENCE.

Peculiar Religious Organization Bound by a Strange Vow.

One of the most peculiar religious organizations in the world is that of the Trappist monks, who spend their lives in virtual silence, being denied the privilege of speech in accordance with the rules of the order.

Day after day the Trappist monks go their way in silence and in solitude. They speak to no one—not even to their brothers—and when through illness or want they are compelled to break silence it is only permissible through a special dispensation of the abbot of the prior.

What little earthly joy is theirs comes from within, and the hours not spent in prayer and meditation they devote to tilling the soil. It is the custom of the Trappists to settle in localities where the land needs cultivating, and their persistent labors transform barren wastes into fruitful, yielding groves and gardens.

These monks rise at 4 o'clock in the morning, and until the first rays of the sun announce the coming of day the hours are spent in prayer and penance. Their fare is coarse brown bread, and for drink pure water serves. As soon as it is light enough they begin the daily routine of sowing and reaping, varying this with religious exercises.

There are in the United States only two such monasteries—one at Gethsemane, Nelson County, Ky., and the other near Dubuque, Iowa. In the entire world there are only 1,900 of these monks, who have taken upon themselves voluntarily the arduous life of prayer and solitude, contemplation, labor and privation.

When a Trappist monk grows old and feels the end approaching he finds time from his other labors to begin the digging of his own grave, an occupation that must indeed be conducive to solemn and religious thought.

The Kaiser and His Sermon.

In a recent story about the Kaiser, William is made to size up his own ability as a preacher. It is well known that the Kaiser on his annual trip aboard the Hohenzollern to the Norwegian fiords is in the habit of conducting divine service every Sunday morning. He usually reads a short liturgy and follows the prayers with a sermon. In his recent trip the officers of the Hohenzollern noticed that a sailor during divine service had fallen fast asleep. After the service the captain called the sailor before him, gave him a sound rating and sentenced him to two days' arrest. The captain afterward reported the incident of the sleeping sailor, and the punishment inflicted on him.

"Was he on the watch the night before?" asked the Kaiser.

"He was, your majesty."

"Then, let the poor devil off. Besides, it wasn't much of a sermon, anyhow."

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Cure Billous and Nervous Disorders.
25 cents and 25 cents. at drug stores.

WON WITH WAR STATIONERY.

Said-Luck Letter Paper Wins a Soldier a Pretty Wife.

The recent marriage of a soldier who served in the Spanish war and who conducted his courtship by correspondence from the front set the conversational ball rolling in a hotel lobby the other night, and one of those present told the following story:

"I have a pretty cousin," he said, "who knew a chap in Roosevelt's Rough Riders. He was a South Carolina boy and had been courting her a good while without the slightest encouragement. It was a sort of Dr. Fell case; she had no reason, but simply didn't like him. Well, when the regiment started for the front he began to write her letters, and tiptop letters they were—bright, cheery, full of graphic description and at the same time gently pressing his suit, but they made no special impression. My cousin used to hand 'em round for the family to read, which was the worst possible sign, and while her answers were friendly, they were certainly nothing more. Then came the fighting, and after the storming of San Juan hill I naturally supposed the Rough Rider would have things all his own way, but the girl was apparently as cold as ever.

"To come to the point, she showed no signs of weakening until one day a letter arrived in a queer-looking dirty brown envelope. The letter itself was scribbled on a piece of coarse wrapping paper, and the writer apologized by saying it was the only thing he could find in the entire camp. When my cousin received it her eyes lit up. Her imagination was touched. She began to realize the horrors of war.

"The next letter was written on the back of an embalmed beef label, and when she read it she shed tears. The next was two feet long and one inch wide, being the margin cut from an old newspaper. It caused her to weep some more, and when still another missive arrived, penned on the reverse side of a dirty linen collar, she openly surrendered and announced to the household that she was engaged. They were married last April and are as loving a pair as turtle doves.

"But it was all on account of that eccentric stationery. If my cousin-in-law had provided himself with a box of scented note paper he would still be single. Nothing like visible signs of privation to move a woman's heart."

BATTLE WITH A BIRD.

Wounded Loon Kills an Indian with Its Powerful Beak.

The loon, or great northern diver, is a powerful bird. The following instance of one of them conquering a man happened a few years ago.

A young Micmac Indian, living at Grand Lake, Nova Scotia, wanted to get the skin of one of these beautiful birds to present to his mistress on her birthday.

One day the youth, who was an adept at imitating the peculiar sobbing cry of the loon, succeeded in calling a bird within shooting distance. His shot, however, failed to kill outright, and the bird, although so severely wounded that it could neither swim nor dive, yet retained sufficient life and strength to remain upright in the water.

The boy, thinking that his game did not need another shot, swam out to retrieve it; but when he approached near enough to seize the bird, it suddenly made a dash at him, sending its head and neck out with a spring like an arrow from a bow. It was only by a quick duck of his head that the Indian succeeded in evading the blow. He swam about the loon several times, attempting to dash in and seize him by the neck, but the wary bird succeeded in foiling each effort by continually facing him, and lunging out with his powerful neck.

The Indian then swam up to within a few feet of the bird, and diving under him, with considerable skill caught him by the legs. He carried him under, and, although the bird struggled fiercely, managed to retain his hold. But when they both rose to the surface again a battle royal began, the Indian seeking to carry his prize ashore, and the bird attempting to regain his freedom. The bird, however, was too much for his foe, and before the Indian had covered a yard on his shore-bound course disabled him with a vicious blow from his beak full on the naked chest.

The effect of the blow was almost instantaneously fatal, for the beak penetrated close to the youth's heart.

Smoking Stunts the Growth of Boys.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be upon the advisability of smoking for men, there is none as to its pernicious effect upon boys. It affects the action of the heart and reduces the capacity of the lungs. Young men who are being trained for athletics are not permitted to smoke by their trainers because, as they say, "It is bad for the wind." The argument that will appeal most forcibly to your boy is that smoking will stunt his growth. It has been proved that youthful smokers are shorter and weigh less than their comrades who do not smoke. Cigarettes are particularly injurious. Nicotine, the active principle of tobacco, is said by chemists to be, next to prussic acid, the most rapidly fatal poison known. The tender tissues of a growing boy cannot absorb even a very small quantity of it without most injurious results.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Madman's Strange Delusions.

Early last Sunday morning a policeman found a man clawing a hole in one of New York's parks, and muttering excitedly to imaginary creatures. He had dug two feet into the earth and his fingers were bleeding and torn. When the policeman stopped him he said:

"Hands off! My mother and my sister have been buried alive here! I have been working three hours and have just uncovered their faces so that they can get air! Keep away or you will be responsible for their murder!"

The policeman had hard work to subdue the madman, who insisted that an enemy had buried his loved ones and he was being restrained from saving them.

THE EIDER DUCK.

Facts About the Downy Bird Which Thrives in Scandinavia.

The common eiderduck of the Atlantic and Arctic coasts is usually about twenty-six inches in length. Its plumage is chiefly white, but its tail, its quills and the stripes above its eyes are black.

Eiderdown is much valued for its superior warmth, lightness and elasticity, and the eiderduck from which the down is obtained is, from a commercial standpoint, a very valuable fowl.

On and about the shores of Scandinavia eiderducks are found in great numbers and are strictly protected by law. Many land owners have colonies of these ducks and get profitable returns from the down they yield.

As a rule, the eider is a very shy, wary bird, but at times the female gets in a very friendly mood, ventures quite close to inhabited houses and even accepts help in gathering material with which to build her nest. Her mate, however, is never on friendly terms with people and keeps away from them.

The eider constructs her nest for the most part of twigs and puts them together in a rough way, but it is made comfortable for her young by being well lined with a thick mass of down plucked by the mother from her own breast.

This nest lining is the celebrated eiderdown of commerce, and while it is perfectly fresh and clean it is torn from the nest and sold. Finding her home thus rudely destroyed, the mother eider flies out to sea, joins her mate and remains away for a long time. But she finally returns and constructs a second nest, which she lines just as carefully as she did the first one. It is said that for this second nest the mother duck plucks the lining from the breast of her mate, although he stoutly protests against such rough usage.

She is permitted to dwell in peace and safety in her second nest, for if frightened away a second time she seldom returns. In due time five or six eggs are laid in the nest and later on five or six baby eiders occupy their snug, downy home.

STRANGE WOOINGS.

A People Among Whom Marriages and Funerals Are Blended.

The quaintest marriage customs prevail among the people who live in the hills of Burmah and upon the borders of China called Karens. All courtships are conducted at funerals—betrothals and obsequies are dealt with together. When a Karen dies he or she is buried temporarily; or, if of great estate, the remains are first cremated, and the small chest of teakwood into which the ashes are gathered is buried pro tem. The length of the interim between a Karen's first and second interment is determined by the number of marriageable girls and marrying men there are in the village or neighborhood at the time of his death. When there are enough candidates of both sexes for matrimony—but not before—the great funeral-wedding day is appointed. There is not often among the community of Karens more than one such day in a year. Often three, sometimes five, years elapse between one such day and the next. Everyone attends on the great day, and extraordinary forms and ceremonies are gone through. The wooing men sing their proposals and the wooed girls sing in reply their acceptances or rejections. Proposals, acceptances or rejections are one and all sung in a thin voiced minor key, and are attentively listened to and commented upon by the unaffectedly interested spectators. Then each would be bridegroom sings in turn a solo. It may be original or classic in both words and music. But it must reiterate the names of the special girls whom he is wooing and would win; it must praise her and reprais her, as only Oriental poetry can praise women. After the ceremonies are over all the engaged couples are married at once.

One on Ex-Gov. Hogg.

A Kentuckian tells a good story in which ex-Gov. Hogg, of Texas, and Theodore F. Hallam, of Covington, Ky., figure. Hallam is a prominent lawyer and noted as a wit. Many people, on first meeting Hallam, think it incumbent to ask him if he's the Hallam of the "Middle Ages," or "constitutional law," and Hallam had borne this sort of wit so long that it has become exasperating.

A few years ago Hallam was in Washington on business when he was introduced to Gov. Hogg. "Hallam? Hallam?" inquired the Governor. "Are you the original?"

"No, Gov. Hogg," said Hallam. "Are you?"

Family Pride.

The Husband—But we can't afford to keep a carriage.

The Wife—I know we can't, but I want to show that stuck-up Mrs. Brown that we can have things we can't afford just as well as they can.

GRAIN-O
THE FOOD DRINK

Coffee injures growing children, even when it is weakened. Grain-O gives them brighter eyes, firmer flesh, quicker intelligence and happier dispositions. They can drink all they want of Grain-O—the more the better—and it tastes like coffee.

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

STRIKING DISCOURSE THAT DEALS WITH SOME PHASES OF MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage discusses a theme never more under exploration than at this time, and warns people against what he calls a religion of ghosts. Text: I. Samuel xxviii., 7: "Behold, there is a woman that hath a familiar spirit at En-dor. And Saul disguised himself, and put on other raiment, and he went, and two men with him, and they came to the woman by night."

Trouble to the right of him, and trouble to the left of him, Saul knew not what to do. As a last resort he concluded to seek out a spiritual medium, or a witch, or anything that you please to call her—a woman who had communication with the spirits of the eternal world. It was a very difficult thing to do, for Saul had either slain all the witches, or compelled them to stop business. A servant one day said to King Saul "I know of a spiritual medium down at the village of En-dor." "Do you?" said the king. Night falls. Saul, putting off his kingly robes and putting on the dress of a plain citizen, with two servants, goes out to hunt up this medium.

THE FORTUNE TELLER.

Saul and his servants after awhile reached the village, and they say, "I wonder if this is the house;" and they look in, and they see the haggard, weird and shriveled-up spiritual medium sitting by the light, and on the table sculptured images, and bottles, and vases. They say, "Yes this must be the place." One loud rap brings the woman to the door, and as she stands there, holding the candle or lamp above her head, and peering out into the darkness, she says, "Who s here?" The tall king informs her that he has come to have his fortune told. When she hears that she trembles, and almost drops the light, for she knows there is no chance for a fortune teller or spiritual medium in all the land. But Saul having sworn that no harm shall come to her, she says, "Well, who shall I bring up from the dead?" Saul says, "Bring up Samuel." That was the prophet who had died a little while before. I see her waving a wand, or stirring up some poisonous herbs in a caldron, or hear her muttering over some incantations, or stamping with her foot, as she cries out to the realm of the dead, "Samuel! Samuel!" Lo, the freezing horror! The floor of the tenement opens and the gray hairs float up, and the forehead, the eyes, the lips, the shoulders, the arms, the feet, the entire body of the dead Samuel, wrapped in sepulchral robe, appears to the astonished group, who stagger back and hold fast, and catch their breath, and shiver with terror.

PROBLEMS FOR SCIENCE.

The dead prophet, white and awful from the tomb, begins to move his ashen lips, and he glares upon King Saul and cries out, "What did you bring me up for? What do you mean, King Saul?" Saul, trying to compose and control himself, makes this stammering and affrighted utterance, as he says to the dead prophet: "The Lord is against me, and I have come to you for help. What shall I do?" The dead prophet stretched forth his finger to King Saul and said, "Die tomorrow! Come with me into the sepulcher. I am going now. Come, come with me!" And lo! the floor again opens and the feet of the dead prophet disappear, and the arms, and the shoulders, and the forehead. The floor closes. Oh, that was an awful seance!

HISTORY OF SPIRITUALISM.

Modern spiritualism proposes to open the door between this world and the next, and put us into communication with the dead. It has never yet offered one reasonable credential.

When I find Saul in my text consulting a familiar spirit I learn that spiritualism is a very old religion.

Spiritualism in America was born in the year 1847, in Hydesville, Wayne county, New York, when one night there was a loud rap heard against the door of Michael Weekman; a rap a second time, a rap a third time; and all three times, when the door was opened, there was nothing found there, the knocking having been made seemingly by invisible knuckles. In that same house there was a young woman who had a cold hand passed over her face, and there being seemingly no arm attached to it, ghostly suspicions were excited.

After a while, Mr. Fox with his family moved into that house, and then they had bangings at the door every night. One night Mr. Fox cried out, "Are you a spirit?" Two raps—answer in the affirmative. "Are you an injured spirit?" Two raps—answer in the affirmative. Then they knew right away that it was the spirit of a peddler who had been murdered in that house years before, and who had been robbed of his $500. Whether the spirit of the peddler came back to collect his $500 or his bones I do not know.

The excitement spread. There was a universal rumpus. The Hon. Judge Edmonds declared, in a book, that he had actually seen a bell start from the top shelf of a closet, heard it ring over the people that were standing in the closet; then swung by invisible hands, it rang over people in the back parlor; and floated through the folding doors to the front parlor; rang over the people there, and then dropped to the floor.

NOTABLE DEMONSTRATIONS.

A senator of the United States, afterward governor of Wisconsin, had his head quite turned with spiritualistic demonstrations. The tables tipped and the stools tilted, and the bedsteads raised and the chairs upset, and it seemed as if the spirits elsewhere had gone into the furniture business. Well, the people said: "We have got something new in this country; it is a new religion!" Oh, no, my friend; thousands of years ago we find in our text a spiritualistic seance.

Nothing in the spiritualistic circles of today has been more strange, mysterious and wonderful than things which have been seen in past centuries of the world. In all the ages there have been necromancers, those who consult with the spirits of the departed; charmers, those who put their subjects in a mesmeric state; sorcerers, those who by taking poisonous drugs see everything, and hear everything, and tell everything; dreamers, people who in their sleeping moments can see the future world and hold consultation with spirits. Yes, before the time of Christ the Brahmins went through all the table-moving, all the furniture excitement which the spirits have exploited in our day; precisely the same thing over and over again, under the manipulation of the Brahmins. Now, do you say that spiritualism is different from these? I answer, all these delusions I have mentioned belong to the same family. They are exhumations from the unseen world.

What does God think of all these delusions? He thinks so severely of them that he never speaks of them but with livid thunders of indignation. He says: "I will be a swift witness against the sorcerer."

DRIVEN BY TROUBLE.

He says: "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." And lest you might make some important distinction between Spiritualism and witchcraft, God says, in so many words: "There shall not be among you a consulter of familiar spirits, or wizard, or necromancer; for they that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord." The Lord God Almighty, in a score of passages, which I have not time now to quote, utters his indignation against all this great family of delusions. After that be a Spiritualist if you dare!

Still further, we learn from this text how it is that people come to fall into Spiritualism. Saul had enough trouble to kill ten men. He did not know where to go for relief. After a while he resolved to go and see the witch of En-dor. He expected that somehow she would afford him relief. It was his trouble drove him there. And I have to tell you now that Spiritualism finds its victims in the troubled, the bankrupt, the sick, the bereft. You lose your watch and you go to the fortune teller to find where it is.

You lose a friend; you want the spiritual world opened, so that you may have communication with him. In a highly wrought nervous and diseased state of mind you go and put yourself in that communication. That is why I hate Spiritualism. It takes advantage of one in a moment of weakness, which may come upon us at any time. We lose a friend. The trial is keen, sharp, suffocating, almost maddening. If we could marshal a host, and storm the eternal world, and recapture our loved one, the host would soon be marshaled. The house is so lonely. The world is so dark. The separation is so unsufferable.

SENT THE LETTER BACK.

But Spiritualism says: "We will open the future world, and your loved one can come back and talk to you." Though we may not hear his voice, we may hear the rap of his hand. So, clear the table. Sit down. Put your hands on the table. Be very quiet. Five minutes gone. Ten minutes. No motion of the table. No response from the future world. Twenty minutes. Thirty minutes. Nervous excitement all the time increasing. Forty minutes. The table shivers. Two raps from the future world. The letters of the alphabet are called over. The departed friend's name is John. At the pronunciation of the letter "J," two raps. At the pronunciation of the letter "O," two raps. At the pronunciation of the letter "H," two raps. At the pronunciation of the letter "N," two raps. There you have the whole name spelled out. J-o-h-n, John. Now, the spirit being present, you say: "John, are you happy?" Two raps give an affirmative answer.

Pretty soon the hand of the medium begins to twitch and toss, and begins to write out, after paper and ink are furnished, a message from the eternal world. What is remarkable, the departed spirit, although it has been amid the illuminations of the heaven, cannot spell as well as it used to. It has lost all grammatical accuracy and cannot write as distinctly. I received a letter through a medium once. I sent it back. I said: "Just please to tell those ghosts they had better go to school and get improved in their orthography." Now, just think of spirits, that the Bible represents as enthroned in glory, coming down to crawl under the table, and break crockery, and ring tea bells before supper is ready, and rap the window shutters on a gusty night!

AFFAIRS OF DARKNESS.

What consolation in such miserable stuff as compared with the consolation that our departed friends, free from toil and sin and pain, are forever happy, and that we will join them, not in mysterious and half utterance which makes the hair stand on end and makes cold chills creep up the back, but in a reunion most blessed and happy and glorious.

And none shall murmur or misdoubt
When God's great sunrise finds us out.

I learn still further from this subject that spiritualism and necromancy are affairs of darkness. Why did not Saul go in the day? He was ashamed to go. Besides that he knew that this spiritual medium, like all her successors, performed her exploits in the night. The Davenports, the Fowlers, the Foxes, the spiritual mediums of all ages, have chosen the night or a darkened room. Why? The majority of their wonders have been swindles, and deception prospers best in the night.

Some of the performances of spiritual mediums are not to be ascribed to fraud, but to some occult law that after awhile may be demonstrated. But I believe that now 999 out of 1,000 achievements on the part of spiritual mediums are arrant and unmitigated humbug. The mysterious red letters that used to come out on the medium's arm were found to have been made by an iron pencil that went heavily over the flesh, not tearing it, but so disturbing the blood that it came up in great round letters. The witnesses of the seances have locked the door, put the key in their pocket, arrested the operator, and found out by searching the room that hidden levers moved the tables.

NOCTURNAL HALLUCINATIONS.

The sealed letters that were mysteriously read without opening, have been found to have been cut at the side, and then afterward slyly put together with gum arabic; and the medium who, with a heavy blanket over her head, could read a book, has been found to have had a bottle of phosphoric oil, by the light of which anybody can read a book; and ventriloquism, and legerdemain, and sleight of hand, and optical delusions account for nearly everything. Deception being the main staple of spiritualism, no wonder it chooses the darkness.

You have all seen strange and unaccountable things in the night. Almost every man has at some time had a touch of hallucination. Some time ago, after I had been tempted to eat something indigestible before retiring at night, after retiring I saw the president of one of the prominent colleges astride the foot of the bed, while he demanded of me a loan of five cents! When I awakened I had no idea it was anything supernatural. And I have to advise you, if you hear and see strange things at night, to stop eating hot mince pie and take a dose of bilious medicine. It is an outraged physical organism, enough to deceive the very elect after sundown, and does nearly all its work in the night. The witch of Endor held her seances at night; so do they all. Away with this religion of spooks!

Still further; I learn from my text that spiritualism is doom and death to its disciples: King Saul thought that he would get help from the "medium," but the first that he sees makes him swoon away, and no sooner is he resuscitated than he is told he must die. Spiritualism is doom and death to everyone that yields to it. It ruins the body.

CAUSE OF INSANITY.

I further indict spiritualism for that it is a cause of insanity. There is not an asylum between Bangor and San Francisco which has not the torn and bleeding victims of this delusion. Go into any asylum, I care not where it is, and the presiding doctor, after you have asked him, "What is the matter with that man?" will say, "Spiritualism demented him;" or, "What is the matter with that woman?" he will say, "Spiritualism has demented her." It has taken down some of the brightest intellects. It swept off into mental midnight judges, senators, governors, ministers of the Gospel, and one time came near capturing one of the presidents of the United States. At Flushings, L. I., a man became absorbed with it, forsook his family, took his only $15,000, surrendered them to a spiritual medium in New York, attempted three times to put an end to his own life, and then was incarcerated in the state lunatic asylum. Many years ago the steamer Atlantic started from Europe for the United States. Getting midocean the machinery broke and she floundered around day after day, and week after week and for a whole month after she was due people wondered and finally gave her up. There was great anguish in the cities, for there were many who had friends aboard that vessel. Some of the women, in their distress, went to the spiritual medium and inquired as to the fate of that vessel.

WOMEN MADE MAD.

The medium called up the spirits, and the rappings on the table indicated the steamship lost, with all on board. Women went raving mad, and were carried to the lunatic asylum. After a while one day a gun was heard off quarantine. The flags went up on the shipping, and the bells of the churches were rung. The boys ran through the streets crying, "Extra! The Atlantic is safe!" There was the embracing as from the dead, when friends came again to friends; but some of the passengers went up to find their wives in the lunatic asylum, where this cheat of infernal spiritualism had put them.

A man in Bellevue hospital, dying from wounds made by his own hands, was asked why he tried to commit suicide, and he said, "The spirits told me to." Parents have strangled their children, and when asked why they did it, replied: "Spiritualism demanded it." It is the patronizer and forager for the madhouse. Judge Edmonds, in Broadway tabernacle, New York, delivering a lecture concerning spiritualism, admitted in so many words: "There is a fascination about consultation with the spirits of the dead that has a tendency to lead people off from their right judgment, and to instill into them a fanaticism that is revolting to the natural mind."

It not only ruins the disciples, but it ruins the mediums also, only give it time. The Gadarene swine, on the banks of the Lake of Galilee, no sooner became spiritual mediums than down they went, in an avalanche of pork, to the consternation of all the herdsmen. The office of a medium is bad for a man, bad for a woman, bad for a beast.

I bring against this delusion a more fearful indictment: It ruins the soul immortal. First, it makes a man a quarter of an infidel; then it makes him half an infidel; then it makes him a whole infidel. The whole system, as I conceive it, is founded on the insufficiency of the Word of God as a revelation.

BELIEF OF MATERIALISTS.

I have in my house a book used in spiritualistic service. It contains a catechism and a hymn book. The catechism has these questions and answers:

Q. What is our chief baptism?
A. Frequent ablution in water.
Q. What is our inspiration?
A. Fresh air and sunshine.
Q. What is our love feast?
A. Clear conscience and sound sleep.
Q. What is our prayer?
A. Physical exercise.

And then it goes on to show that a great proportion of their religious service is a system of calisthenics. Then when they want to arouse the devotion of the people to the highest pitch, they give out the hymn on the 65th page:

The night hath gathered up her
silken fringes.

Or, on the 15th page:

Come into the woods, heigh ho!

"But," says some one, "wouldn't it be of advantage to hear from the future world? Don't you think it would strengthen Christians? There are a great many materialists who do not believe there are souls; but if spirits from the future world should knock and talk over to us they would be persuaded." To that I answer, in the ringing words of the Son of God: "If they believe not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead."

I believe these are the days of which the Apostle spake when he said: "In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits." Audiences in this day need to have reiterated in their hearing the passages I quoted some minutes ago: "There shall not be among you a consulter of familiar spirits, or wizard, or necromancer; for they that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord;" and, "The soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits I will set myself against them, and they shall be cut off from their people."

A DIFFERENT SEANCE.

But I invite you now to a Christian seance, a noonday seance. This congregation is only one great family. Here is the church table. Come around the church table; take your seats for this great Christian seance; put your Bible on the table; put your hands on top of the Bible and then listen and hear if there are any voices coming from the eternal world. I think there are. Listen! "Secret things belong unto the Lord, our God, but things that are revealed belong unto us and to our children." Surely, that is a voice from the spirit world! But before you rise from this Christian seance I want you to promise me you will be satisfied with the divine revelation, until the light of the eternal throne breaks upon your vision. Do not go after the witch of Endor. Do not sit down at table rappings, either in sport or in earnest.

Teach your children there are no ghosts to be seen or heard in this world save those which walk on two feet or four—human or bestial. Remember that spiritualism, at the best, is a useless thing, for if it tells what the Bible reveals, it is a superfluity, and if it tells what the Bible does not reveal, it is a lie. Instead of going out to get other people to tell your fortune, tell your own fortune by putting your trust in God and doing the best you can. I will tell your fortune: "All things work together for good to them that love God." Insult not your departed friends by asking them to come down and scrabble under the extension table. Remember that there is only one Spirit whose dictation you have a right to invoke, and that is the holy, blessed and omnipotent Spirit of God.

RAPPING ON THE HEART.

Hark! He is rapping now, not on a table, or the floor, but rapping on the door of your heart, and every rap is an invitation to Christ, and a warning of judgment to come. Oh, grieve Him not away! Quench Him not. He has been all around you this morning. He was all around you last night. He has been around you all your lives. Hark! There comes a voice with tender, overmastering intonation, saying: "My Spirit shall not always strive."

SWEDEN'S METHODS.

Sweden evidently believes in the old saying, "Every tub should stand on its own bottom." Owing to Sweden's geographical position almost all articles of interchange with foreign countries are conveyed by sea. Fifty-two per cent. of the imports in value are carried in Swedish ships, and of the export trade 42 per cent. In the Swedish merchant service are 1,098 steamers of 277,492 tons, and 1,734 sailing vessels of 277,582 tons. Most of the materials used in the ship and marine engine works are made in Sweden, from steel plates to timber. All the warships of Sweden, completed and in course of construction are of Swedish build.

The workmen in the shipyards get from $1.20 a week for laborers to $6.48 for pattern makers. These would not be considered living wages in America. The monthly wages of the men in the merchant marine run from $9.50 for coal passers to $60 to $48 for first engineers.—New York Press.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

AFRICAN WAR PRICES.

War revolutionizes prices by upsetting the laws of supply and demand, says the New York Press. Dirty water at the Modder river sells for $1.25 a bottle, and a drink for a horse has been quoted at $10. In Cape Town beds which in New York could be had for a quarter are renting at $5 a night. At Buluwayo, in the last South African war, a cauliflower sold for $17.50, and eggs were $15 a dozen. Further north in Africa quinine has sold for $500 an ounce. Horses in Natal have been "swapped" for cigarettes. In Paris, when the Germans were besieging it, a chicken was put down in the "quotations" of the desolate markets as worth $8, a rabbit $10, a "good" onion 10 cents, and a "very fine" onion 20 cents. A turkey was quoted at $35 and a goose at $28, while the market price of a cat was $3.60, and dog sold for 70 cents a pound. The elephants in the Zoological garden were killed, and elephant meat, while it lasted, readily brought $8 a pound.

What the price of foodstuffs was in Kimberley and is in Mafeking has not been given out, but as the people in Kimberley were said to be subsisting largely on horse flesh the prices must have reached those of the Paris siege. The latest quotations from Ladysmith are: Vegetables scarce; one egg, 75 cents; fowl, $4.75 a pound; tobacco, $22.50 a pound. Boers are smuggling tobacco in through the natives.

Singularly enough, cats in a besieged city seem to have nearly a fixed price. As cats were worth $3.60 during the siege of Paris, so in Cartagena, in Colombia, when that city was besieged in 1885, they sold in the markets for $3. Prices of an unusual kind are fixed not only by war, but by freight. On this world's surface "position is everything." As weight can bring together a donkey and a Derby winner, so freight can put on a level, bulk for bulk, gold, black pepper, diamonds and amateur poetry. At one time in Melbourne bay was dearer a pound than sugar, and up the Amazon a Waterbury watch can be bartered for many dollars' worth of rubber. In Greenland valuable furs can be bought for pieces of window glass, and in Persia tooth brushes are so rare and valuable that the Shah has one among his collection of jewels and priceless curios.

GOING BACK TO SPAIN.

The International Institute for Girls in Spain, which during the Spanish-American war was moved to Biarritz, France, is now to move back again to Madrid, where suitable quarters for it are being procured. A fund of $100,000 is to be raised for the buildings and ground, of which $50,000 has already been procured.—Baltimore News.

A DOUGHTY ANTAGONIST.

M. Fernand de Rodays, the Paris editor whom Count Boni de Castellane threatens to thrash, and who laughs at the count's wrath, is a quiet, cool gentleman, who has fought many duels and who is well known for his courage and dexterity of aim under fire. He is the responsible editor of the Figaro, which paper has published certain matters concerning the financial and other private matters of the count, calculated in no wise to tickle that young nobleman's vanity.—Indianapolis Press.

A FIENDISH ATTACK.

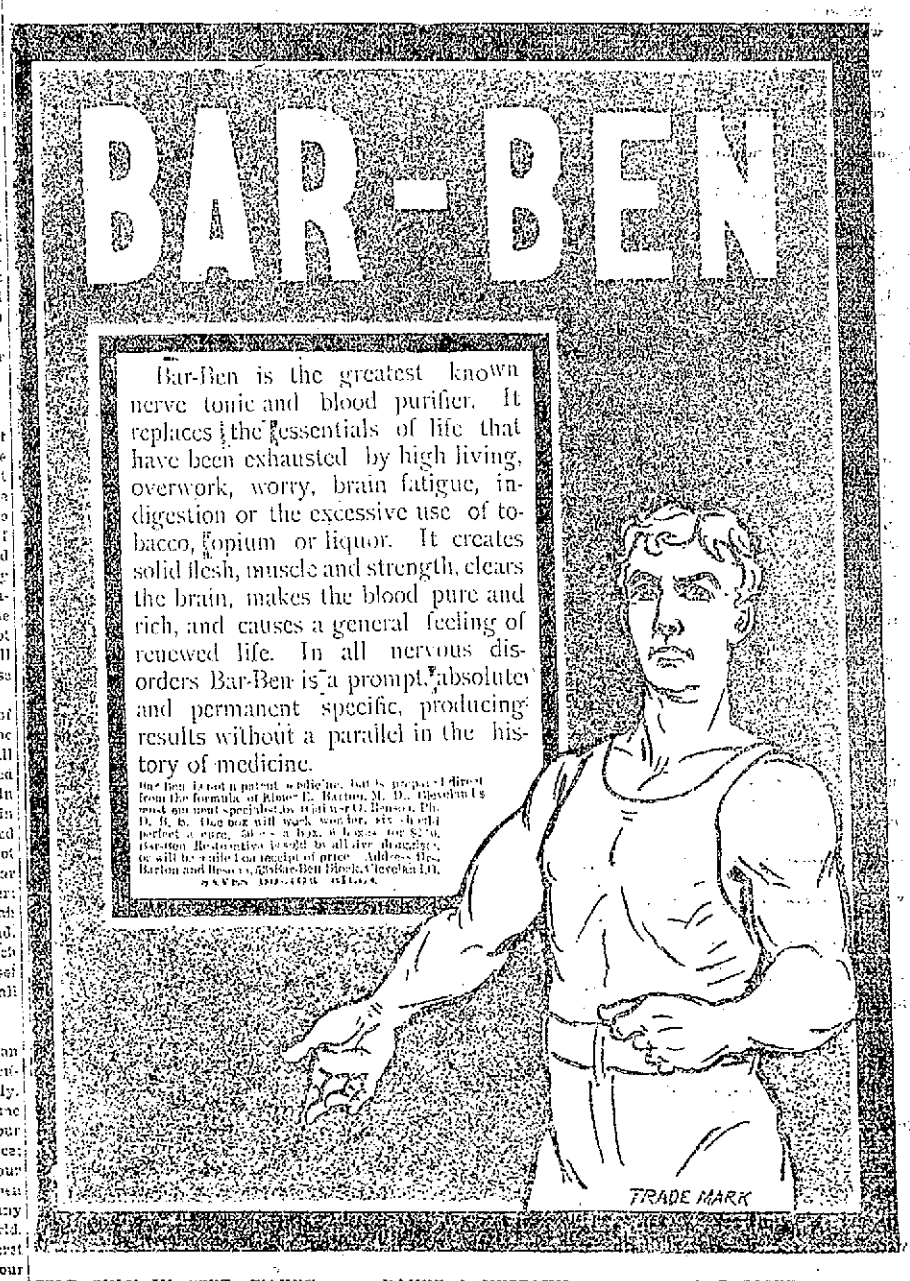
An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except propped by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters, which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

The steamship Lucania on a recent trip took out 1,500 sacks of mail, where the average is from 300 to 400 less. The Trave took 1,500 pieces of mail for Germany, under the parcels post arrangement, which weighed from 4 pounds to 11 pounds each.

BANKER ROUTS A ROBBER.

J. R. Garrison, cashier of the bank of Thornville, Ohio, had been robbed of health by a serious lung trouble until he tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Then he wrote: "It is the best medicine I ever used for a severe cold or a bad case of lung trouble. I always keep a bottle on hand." Don't suffer with Coughs, Colds, or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble when you can be cured so easily. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

In the provinces of Cannes and Nice, France, there is a large industry in the cultivation of carnations. The French papers report that a destructive malady has attacked the carnations there, and that whole fields have been destroyed and the industry wrecked.



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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

CASTING OUT DEVILS—CHRIST'S WONDERFUL POWER TO HEAL THE SICK.

(Rev. John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, March 1, 1900.

Topic—"Jesus Healing at Capernaum."

Text—Mark i., 21-31.

EVENTS IN LIFE OF CHRIST.

We should bear in mind that our present plan of Sunday school lessons differs from previous courses, in that it is the working out of the subject—the life of Christ. Hitherto we followed a book, with lessons on various subjects. Now we turn from book to book, always pursuing the life of the Master. For this reason every class should be reviewed on previous lessons, to become quite familiar with, first, the order of events and next with the nature of the events which are comprehended in the career of our precious Savior. Let the review of the two months past begin at the opening of His public life. Thus: Jesus at the age of 30 left the little town of Nazareth and traveled down to Jordan, and was there baptized by his cousin John. He then retired to the wilderness beyond and spent forty days in solitude, where He was tormented by suggestions of Satan. Over Satan he achieved such a triumph that angels came and ministered unto Him. Returning to Jordan and to John, He was recognized as "the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world." Two of John's followers, Andrew and the other John (the beloved), became believers, but not at that time followers of Christ. With the two He soon gained two others in He walked northward toward Cana, in Galilee. After the wedding in Cana, where He performed His first public miracle, changing water to wine, He went about twenty-five miles north to Capernaum, which lay to the northwest of the head of the lake of Galilee. There He remained but a little while, because He was minded to go up to Jerusalem to the impending feast of the passover. At Jerusalem He performed startling miracles (John. III.), as we may safely infer from the remark of Nicodemus: "No man can do these miracles which Thou doest except God be with Him." At that time Nicodemus was instructed in the need and nature of the new birth, and we suppose became a firm believer in Jesus, although but little informed as to the character of Christ.

Departing from Jerusalem, Jesus went north, through Samaria, and had His memorable interview with the Samaritan woman at the well of Sychar. Such was the excitement created by her testimony for Christ and by His own words, which for two days He spoke to the Samaritans, that "many believed" on Him. It was a genuine religious revolution and revival. Then He went forward to Cana, and on to His native town of Nazareth, where we found Him in our last lesson. The Nazarenes treated Him with unpardonable indignities, and He withdrew, at the peril of His life, and went to Capernaum.

JESUS IN CAPERNAUM.

Up to the present stage of events those who had been attracted to Jesus had not become everyday adherents. The five who joined Him down at Jordan—Andrew and John, Simon Peter and Philip, with Nathaniel—do not appear to have become permanent disciples until the present time, when He gathers them and others (Mark i., 16) around Him at Capernaum. Thus we come to our lesson (verse 21) and find the Master "on the Sabbath day" in the synagogue.

What a rebuke Jesus administers to those now who "attend no church." Some give as the reason that the churches have nothing to interest them. The services are said to be dull. But how much more dull were those old synagogues! Yet, notwithstanding this, and although Jesus had in His mind and heart intelligence, originality of thought, which must have made the routine of the synagogues excessively stupid, He went, "as was his custom," to the place of public worship. What presumption to consider that not good enough for us which is exceedingly more improving and entertaining than anything that was accessible to Him then.

The title of our lesson is "Jesus Healing at Capernaum." As a fact, healing the maladies that make this life miserable was merely incidental to the real purpose of Christ's presence among men. "He shall be called Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sin." Deliverance from sin was the design of His entire life, and, at last, of His death on the cross. So our lesson shows Him first healing an unclean soul, and then healing an afflicted physical system—quite typical of the general plan of His life. He began by capturing the amazement of the audience with His eloquence. "They were astonished at His teachings, for He taught them 'as one that had authority and not as the scribes'—the droning old doctors of the law who split hairs of doctrine 'twixt south and southwest side."

CASTING OUT EVIL SPIRIT.

In that audience there was one into whom the evil spirit of uncleanness had entered with force and fullness, and when the holy Son of God went on talking it stirred up this victim of vulgar vices so (lesson verses 23 and 24) he "cried out." In the books there are learned discussions on demons, and whether or no Jesus believed in the same devil that orthodox theologians of modern times have described, it is enough for us to know that He believed in some sort of a malignant power which wrought wretchedness in mankind. It was something which He addressed as we address a person: "Get thee behind Me Satan." It was something that attempted to destroy, as in the case of the child brought to Him for healing. Demons were something to be (Mat. x., 8) "cast out." Whether our understanding of the nature of this malign power is precisely the same as Jesus had should not matter. The essential considerations are the existence of something that is different from fevers and seizures, that has deadly designs upon mankind, and that can be cast out by Christ and His spirit. The sufferer in our lesson (verses 23 and 24) was possessed with what made the presence of purity intensely disturbing. The same cause and effect are visible still in greater or less degree. If there be not just the outcry that rent the silence of this synagogue, there will be some other sign evidences that vileness cannot endure the presence of virtue. It should signify much, theologically, that before men began to fully understand who Christ was this sufferer recognized Him as "the Holy One of God." Also it should be a well-spring of comfort to feel sure that at any time He will our Lord can command the spirit of uncleanness to come out of men. We suppose there is nothing for which the person of real Christian character prays more earnestly than for freedom from all foul thoughts. Perhaps there have been few saints of purer soul than was Thomas a Kempis. Yet he bitterly bewailed the assaults of the spirit of uncleanness.

Wise are we if we hold fast to the fact that at the command of Christ the indwelling demon came out of the man. Whether this means that the exorcism was so complete that every least propensity to impurity was at once completely removed we cannot say; but, at least possibly, it may be true that the mastery of it was broken, the tyrant of vicious desires was dethroned and the poor creature changed back—as it was in another case—to "his right mind." Following the healing of the moral malady came the healing of Peter's wife's mother.

HEALING PHYSICAL ILLS.

Healing by use of medicine or without medicine has created no end of discussion. The quack has always been a factor in the realm of human ills. Nothing more absurd can be conceived, as we think, than some remedies, so called, to which wonderous cures have been attributed.

Referring to this case in Capernaum, and we may say if the cure of Peter's mother-in-law had been the only case where Christ healed without medicine, or if all His cases had been of no more serious character than this, there would have been left room to doubt whether He was any more than any other "medicine man." True, this woman was, as Luke (iv., 38) tells us—and Luke was a physician—taken with "a great fever." Our modern healers report cures of fevers as virulent as this could have been. Therefore there should be found a line of unlikeness between Jesus and them or He will be degraded to the level of tricksters and deceivers. We have no need to search long to find that line, and when it is laid out there is not a so-called healer or scientist who can square his claims of likeness to Christ. The great zeal of most of them is to be known as repeating the wonders of healing which Christ wrought. Then let us take cases of curing not fever but (Mark vii., 31-37) a man deaf and dumb, or where one born blind was given eyesight instantly, or where ten lepers were cleansed at the Master's mere command to "be thou clean." Again and again lepers, hopeless invalids, were made whole at once. Why do not modern healers try such a case? Let them visit a country where leprosy prevails and take a case concerning which there is no question as to its genuineness, and then, by simply commanding a cure secure a perfect cure at once. Do that, and then will the people believe that they are not deceived nor deceivers. Christ never failed in any instance. Else most surely the faithful Bible, which always gives both sides, would have informed us. What "healer" of today can say as much?

This it is well to bear in mind—our Lord did not visit earth to remove its physical ills. He came "to destroy him that hath the power of death—that is, the devil."

FORGOTTEN HEROES.

While nothing seems too good to promise the men who are going to South Africa, the London newspapers chronicle that a former officer of the Gordon Highlanders, who served in the Crimea, the Indian mutiny and the fights in the northwest provinces, being specially mentioned in dispatches for bravery, and whose life is unblemished, has been allowed 5 shillings a week as outdoor relief by the Lambeth poor guardians. Enormous sums were collected for the soldiers at the time of the Crimean war, and the "Patriotic Fund" has large accumulations which it does not distribute.—New York Sun.

THE CARE OF THE VOICE

Adelina Patti has led a life of self denial for the sake of her voice. As a young girl she never had any of the pleasures which fell to others. Parties, dancing and fun of every kind were denied to her. Her father and her brother-in-law, M. Strakosch, who was also her impresario, were in constant fear that she would fatigue her voice. One can imagine how bright and lovely a child Patti was, how eager her delight in innocent pleasure, yet pleasure had to be foregone. As to girlish flirtations, until she married the Marquis de Caux at 24 the little diva had been kept almost like a nun at home, and knew absolutely nothing of the world. The pleasures of the table were not for her. She used to eat only plainly cooked meat and toast, so that even the slightest indigestion would not impair the clearness of her voice. On ordinary days, when Patti has to sing in opera at night she dines of beef and potatoes and baked apples at about 3:30 p. m., for beef is said to give force and apples smoothness to the voice. After dinner the prima donna fasts until she sings, taking between the acts of an opera homœopathic doses of phosphorus and capsicum, both of which are beneficial to the throat. If tired, a cup of bouillon is prepared for her.

Patti never speaks a word on the days when she has to sing. Nor does Madame Albani, who otherwise takes less care of her voice than the diva, and feats only indigestible food, salmon, nuts and such like. Both declare they never even "look" at tea, which hardens the vocal chords. Between the parts of a concert or opera Albani drinks a glass of claret. She believes implicitly in the virtues of a cold bath.

Melba says: "I can eat anything, talk all day, and my voice is never affected." But then, Melba's voice and her whole physique are singularly strong, and her nerves are of the steadiest.

Jean de Reszke, whose throat is not strong, and who suffers from changeable climate, and complains of the heat of theaters behind the scenes, is chary of his fine tenor notes. He scarcely ever goes into society nowadays, restricts himself as to diet, and pins his faith to bicycling. Nothing, he firmly believes, is so beneficial to the vocal chords as to take a quiet morning spin in fresh country air.

Sims Reeves, throughout his whole professional career, was sedulous in nursing his voice. Before singing he always sucked a lozenge, in which he much believed; it was "home-made"—of glycerine, lemon juice and gum arabic. Jenny Lind avoided fatigue of all kinds, and whenever she had to sing she partook at intervals during the day of a soup, prepared with chicken broth, cream and barley, which was supposed to be softening to the voice.—New York Press.

MANUFACTURES IN THE WEST.

The west is fast becoming a formidable competitor in the eastern markets. It is coming energetically to the front in manufactures generally. In many branches of domestic production notably in woodenware articles for household use, farm implements and appliances for transportation—it already commands the western and is successfully invading the eastern markets, where it bids fair to do so with increasing enterprise as the years roll on.—Scottish American.

COINING GOLD.

"Do you know what the Boers are doing with the gold they are taking out of the English-owned mines in the Transvaal?" asked Mr. James C. Lumon, of Cape Town, at the Arlington. "They are coining it. They have at the present plenty of spare men at Johannesburg. All the laborers that can be had are at work in the mines, and they are forcing them to their utmost capacity.

"There is no practical way of getting this money out of the country to furnish anything that is needed, and even if the money could be sent there is no way of getting great quantities of anything purchased back into the country. Therefore, the money is being used at home. It is customary in revolutions to issue scrip to pay for property which is confiscated or taken by other means for government use. The Boers are coining gold for this purpose, and paying for what they need from farmers and others in pure yellow metal."—Washington Post.

FUEL SCARCE IN NATAL.

The scarcity of wood in Natal has been severely felt by the British troops. Almost all of the firewood that does not come from the boxes in which the canteen goods are packed, forms a part of the commissariat stores and is issued in small quantities to the troops. One pound of wood a day to a man is the specified quantity. The remark of a sergeant is apropos. He said: "They give me three little sticks for my regiment and expect me to cook three meals with them."—Indianapolis Press.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL STATION.

Vladivostok, Russia's Pacific naval station, has developed remarkably within the last 20 years. Stone and brick have replaced everywhere the old wooden buildings. Full advantage has been taken of the great natural possibilities. The wharves, the railway station and the landing facilities are superior to those of any port in China.—Indianapolis News.

A VALUABLE WATER POWER.

A water power company of Holyoke, Mass., has just completed a new stone dam across the Connecticut river, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000, which gives by far the largest water power in New England, its average total head being 60 feet. The dam has a clear overflow of 1,020 feet, and draws water from a drainage area above Holyoke of 8,000 square miles.—New York Post.

GOOD TIMES IN GERMANY.

An index of German prosperity has been found in the increasing number of Germans who visit Italy. In 1896 the number of German tourists who traveled on the Gotthard railway was 28,000; in 1899 it was 40,000. Of Swiss cities Lucerne benefits the most by this annual migration.—New York Post.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

A WOMAN'S ENTERPRISE.

A young woman whose home is within a few miles of Augusta, Ga., makes a comfortable living for herself and her mother by growing bulbs and selling them to northern seed houses. She inherited about fifty acres of land which the neighbors said was too poor to sprout cowpens. She bought a mule and went to work clearing up and fertilizing. Now she has a beautiful bulb and flower farm.—Indianapolis News.

As evidence that chances for advancement still exist, it is noticed that George Everett, the builder of postoffices and custom houses for the United States government, worked as a day laborer and stonecutter less than twenty years ago.

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Insist on LION COFFEE, in 1 lb. pkgs.

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These articles mailed FREE in exchange for lion heads cut from front of 1 lb. LION COFFEE pkgs.

Gold Collar Button.
Mailed free for 8 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. Made of rolled gold and with mother-of-pearl back, suitable alike for ladies and gentlemen. This shape is handy and popular.

Daisy Neck-Pin.
Genuine Hard-Enamel and Gold.
For 18 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. The illustration is only two-thirds actual size. Color a delicate pink, with jewel setting and gold trimmings. Best enamel finish, stylish and durable.

"The Lion's Bride."

Mailed free for 12 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. An unusually fine picture, from the brush of the noted German artist, Gabriel Max. It is founded on Chamberlain's poem, "The Lion's Bride." The story is interesting, and we send with each picture a handsome folder containing copy of the poem and telling all about it. Size, 16x26 inches.

"Dorothy and Her Friends."

A bright, cheery picture.
For 8 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.
A bright, cheery picture, representing a little girl playing with her chickens and her rabbits. The predominating colors are rich reds and greens. Size, 14x26 inches.
For 10 lion heads and 2-cent stamp we will mail it unused, ready for hanging.

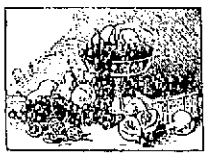
Stylish Belt-Buckle.

Handsomely gold-plated, with Roman finish, and set with ruby colored jewel in the center. This will be welcomed for "dressed-up" occasions by the ladies who like to wear different colored sashes. The gold-finish goes well with any of them. Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Ladies' Apron.

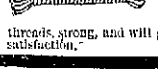
Made of good quality lawn, with alternate reeding and tucks; broad hem at bottom, and is neatly gathered at waist; a very superior and stylish article. Size, 36 x 40 inches.
Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Fruit Picture.



Size, 16x21 inches. Given for 8 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

50-Foot Clothes Line.



Given for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Made of closely braided cotton threads, strong, and will give the best of satisfaction.

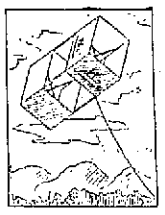
Box of Colored Crayons.

For 10 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.
Five wax crayons, fifteen different colors, accompanied with outline picture for coloring. Each crayon is wrapped with strong paper, to prevent breaking.

Child's Drawing Book.

A collection of nice outline pictures bound into book form with sheets of tissue paper between the leaves. On these blank pages the children can trace the pictures beneath, thus affording enjoyment, as well as instruction to the hand and eye. These drawing books and the box of crayons go very well together. There are six different kinds, and each drawing book requires 6 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Naval Box Kite.
See it Fly!

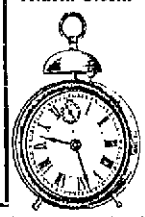


The celebrated box kite now so popular. Thirty inches long and comes safely folded, but can quickly be spread to fly. Every American boy wants one, and older persons also are interested.
Mailed free for 40 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp.

Mantel Clock.

By express, prepaid, for 110 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.
Frame beautifully finished with gilt. Stands 5 inches high. A beauty and good time-keeper.

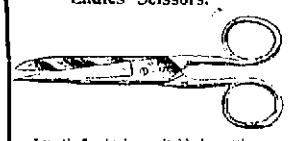
Alarm Clock.



Sent by express, prepaid, for 80 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. When ordering either clock, please name your nearest Express office, if there is no express office located in your town.

STRENGTH, PURITY AND FLAVOR

Ladies' Scissors.



Length, five inches, suitable for cutting, trimming and general household use. Given for 12 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

Razor.

Given for 35 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. A first-class razor, made of best English steel, and extra hollow-ground.

Rubber Dressing Comb.

For 10 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Length, 7 inches, full size and weight. Made of genuine India rubber, finely finished. Appropriate for a ladies' dressing-case or for use in the household.

Game "India."

Similar to "Parchesi," which has been played in eastern countries since before the dawn of history. The illustration shows plan of the game, with usual counters, dice and dice-cups accompanying it. A game which people never tire of playing. Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

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WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

THE WAY TO SAVE YOUR DAUGHTERS.

Parsons, Kans., April 20, 1898.

Lewis Carpenter of Hearthy, Kansas, formerly of Parsons, makes the following statement: "My daughter, Carrie, now fifteen years of age, had her first menstrual period over two and one-half years ago. We used all the family remedies we could get hold of, but with the assistance of doctors did not succeed in establishing or ever bringing about another menstrual period. Last January I procured a bottle of Wine of Cardui of Quarles & Co., and after taking less than one-third of a bottle she is set right and has regular menses." This testimony is gladly given without solicitation. It is a plain statement of a really marvelous cure.

QUARLES & CO., Druggists.

Few parents give sufficient attention to their daughters when they approach the age of puberty. Just emerging from girlhood into womanhood the changes which take place are important. If passed successfully a healthy and happy life will almost certainly follow. Wine of Cardui used just before puberty helps the girl through the trying ordeal and smooths the entire path of womanhood. In many women delayed or disordered menstruation at puberty is the primary cause of life-long illness. Wine of Cardui is the best aid to establish the natural flow. It is also an emmenagogue of great value, that is used with benefit by women of any age. It regulates menstruation perfectly, it makes childbirth easy, it relieves falling, of the womb, and is the surest safe guard at the coming of change of life. With proper care and instruction at puberty and the use of Wine of Cardui when needed all chronic diseases may be avoided.

A $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui often saves hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills. For advice in cases requiring special attention, address, giving symptoms, "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

All Druggists Sell Wine of Cardui.

CONQUEST OF SAHARA.

HOW FRANCE IS STEADILY SUBJUGATING THE WORLD'S GREATEST DESERT.

While public attention has been attracted elsewhere by the stirring event of the last two or three years, the French have pushed forward their scheme of consolidating the French empire in the northwestern portion of Africa and now the limits of French influence extend from Tunis in a line to the southeast, considerably beyond the region of Lake Tchad, thence to the southwest, and, with the exception of Morocco, Liberia and the English and German claims, the domain of France comprises nearly all of this portion of Africa as far as the Congo.

The progress during the last two years has been quite marked and the recent fighting which resulted in the occupation of In Salah by the French forces is but one incident of many in the history of the conquest of Sahara. For, it should be understood, until the coming of the French, the desert tribes were independent, the little communities which inhabit the scattered oases were governed by their own sheiks and acknowledged no other authority. They were naturally, therefore, strongly opposed to the French occupation, which they resented by force in every instance, and, though from the character of their weapons their resistance was feeble, the conquest has given the French no little trouble from the immense distances it was necessary to traverse in order to reach the habitations of the few and widely scattered tribes. Over a year ago, there was a reconnoissance made of In Salah by a company of fifty men Saharan troops in the pay of the French government. The band traveled on dromedaries from Timassanine, on the border of Algeria, almost directly west to In Salah, a distance of 350 miles, going and returning in six days. Careful observations were made of the route; the villages of the oasis of In Salah were inspected from a distance and, after all available information had been obtained, the company returned, and, a few months later a strong expedition went out and, after some fighting, occupied and garrisoned the oasis. The act was in the nature of a reprisal for the murder of a French explorer over two years ago, and illustrates the manner of growth of a civilized nation with barbarous neighbors.

A much more important expedition has recently been made to the south, for the purpose of locating the line of the proposed railroad, the trans-saharan road, which is to connect Algeria with the vast fertile regions grouped under the general name of the Soudan. The road is designed to furnish a commercial outlet to the wealth of the interior, and finally connect, by a direct and expeditious route, the French Congo with Algeria. When completed it will be over 2,000 miles in length, and will furnish the main line for the two or three French roads already constructed in the Niger valley.

The expedition already mentioned started more than a year ago. It was composed of nearly 300 soldiers drawn from various Algerian regiments, and commanded by French officers. Four Hotchkiss guns constituted the artillery arm, and the baggage and provision train was composed of nearly 1,000 camels, with about the same number of drivers, servants and camp followers. Commanded by Captain Lamy, the expedition was known as the Fourneau-Lamy, from the hyphenation of the names of the projector and commander. The troops were mounted on dromedaries, but very few horses were taken along, as water on the route was scarce, and while a camel or a dromedary could live without water for twenty or thirty days, a horse must be watered at least twice every twenty-four hours. The expedition started from Timassanine in December, 1896, and pushed directly south, along the principal caravan route, from Algeria to Bornou, making surveys, turning aside from time to time to visit the pricipal oasis along the route and gather such information as would be useful in determining the line of the proposed railroad.

The character of the western Sahara is very different from the popular impression of that vast region. The great African desert, while over 2,000 miles from east to west, and 1,200 to 1,500 from north to south, is by no means the level, sandy plain that schoolboys suppose. The Sahara has its mountain ranges, its plains, its valleys. The cause of the extreme dryness of the region is the fact that northern Africa is guarded by a range of very high mountains running parallel with the coast. These deflect the warm north winds from the Mediterranean, thus preventing clouds from forming and rain from falling. Where there is a break in the mountain range, as to the east of Tunis, the northern winds penetrate to the interior, and oasis are formed extending in, a line almost across the desert. There is no such break in the Algerian range, consequently green spots are few to the south of Algeria.

There is, however, diversity. Just south of Algeria lies the Grande Erg, a region several hundred miles in extent, of shifting sands. The Erg is a district of dunes or ranges of hills of dry sand, thrown up by the wind. It is believed by some scientific men that the sand dunes are by no means as transitory and changeable as some suppose. The principal dunes in the Erg have names, which they have retained for many generations, and the belief among the Sahara dwellers is that, while the wind storms sometimes add to the size of the dunes, sometimes subtract from its dimensions, its general shape and proportions remain unchanged. Under the influence of the wind, the sand acts much like snow; it drifts, piles into heaps, eddies around the corners of walls; its surface is creased and wrinkled in regular furrows by wind, as by water. After a storm at Timassanine, the sand is banked up around the walls as snow would be in St. Petersburg, and a force of men is engaged,sometimes for days, sometimes for weeks, in hauling it away.

The mountain ranges of Sahara are stony enough to answer all the requirements of a mountain region, but there is a remarkable difference between them and the Alps, for the attrition of the flying particles of sand during thousands, perhaps millions of years, has worn smooth the crags of the Saharan mountains. Nowhere is there to be seen that sharpness of outline characteristic of the cliffs and precipices of other lands for the flying sand, like running water, grinds away every angle smooths down the rough outline and in time may reduce to a comparative level the whole of this vast region. The Sahara has its wadis, the natural drainage courses, generally dry, but through which the infrequent rains run for a distance, then disappear in the sand. Here and there are wells along the great caravan routes. A spring of water in the desert is precious in proportion to its rarity. Ages ago these springs were located and a cave-like excavation made, sometimes in the solid rock. Thus a cistern, holding sometimes thousands of gallons, was constructed, with a short flight of steps leading from the surface down to the water. Over the entrance a mosque-like building is erected, with a dome, and very often an inscription, stating the name of the builder and that of the Moslem saint in whose honor it was reared. The entrance is carefully walled up with hewn stones, made to fit very exactly each other and the sides of the doorway. When there is clay in the neighborhood every crack is carefully plastered up. A caravan arriving at one of these wells must remove the solid stone doorway ere obtaining access to the water, and it is a matter of almost religious observance before departure to close the entrance as effectively as possible to prevent the evaporation of the water, for, otherwise, the next comers might arrive dying of thirst and find that the water had disappeared.

Some idea of the value of water in the greatest of all deserts may be gained from the statement that between Tamassanine and Asben, on the southern border of Sahara, a distance of more than 1,000 miles, there are only three of these wells and two oases, so that the expedition, a slowly moving body, on account of the great number of heavily-laden camels, was sometimes four or five days in marching from one well to another. Throughout the sand district and in the region of the dunes progress was extremely slow on account of the difficulty of traveling in the sand. As light as snow, the feet sank to the ankles at every step and made walking a matter of serious hardship. Another obstacle to rapid progress was the difficulty experienced in inducing the camels to go either directly up or directly down a dune. It was almost impossible to compel them to do so. The arrival at the bottom and at the top of every sand hill was the signal for a battle royal between the camels on the one side and their drivers on the other, the former insisting on a diagonal course, by which the ascent was made easier, and a still longer diagonal from top to bottom, to lighten the burden in going down, for if there is anything that a camel dislikes more than the labor of climbing up a hill, it is the labor of climbing down, and sometimes the caravan was compelled to make a detour of several miles in order that the camels might have their way.

The few oases in the desert are by no means the bright, green, cheerful places they have been described. There is always a spring, generally of small dimensions compared with the ample volumes which pour from American hillsides. Its waters are colected in a covered reservoir with a door, and the first rule and precept of life in a Saharan oasis is always to shut the reservoir door, for leaving it open means a diminution in the supply of the liquid that makes existence a possibility.

The presence of water, however, even in limited quantity, so mitigates the aridity of the soil of a few acres that the cultivation of dates and sometimes also of dhourra becomes a possibility. A village of stone huts, hardly fit for domestic animals, 200 or 300 half-starved inhabitants, a few parched grain fields, a grove of half-dried date palms—these constitute the oasis, and a miserable place it is.

The men generally act as camel drivers and guides, but their knowledge is commonly limited to the route between their own oasis and the next. Seldom have they been farther, but they have the credit of knowing thoroughly what they claim to know, and it is marvelous with what accuracy they are able to guide a caravan over a region where the shifting sands obliterate in an hour the tracks of the light-footed camel. To the European one sand dune is as much like another as two peas, but the dwellers in the desert recognize at a glance the differences, which to the eye unskilled are imperceptible.

The guides are the pilots of the desert, and the responsibility for the lives of all in the caravan rests upon their shoulders. Should they miss the way to the next well the men and beasts might perish of thirst. They are indefatigable. During the long, weary march they may be seen ahead of the camels, climbing hills and sand dunes and indicating by shaking their robes and pointing with their hands the proper course for the journey. They travel the distance twice over, climbing every eminence to obtain a view of the land ahead. With all their labor they are the most abstemious of men; a handful of dates and a few sips of water constitute their rations for the day, and the understand perfectly the value of maintaining their abstemiousness which, in their desert life has become second nature. One guide of the French expedition refused a glass of water offered to him by an officer, stating, as he did so, that he had a drink on the day before. Men of this type are a necessity in the desert; without them it would be impossible to traverse those weary wastes of sand.

Speaking of sand recalls the fact that another mistake commonly prevails with regard to the color of the Saharan sand, most persons supposing it to be that of the material used in this country for building. The Sahara is of all colors. In the course of a single day's march the French expedition passed through hills of orange, green, blue, red, gray, purple and almost black sand, varied by a stretch of level plain as white as snow. Generally, however, the whiteness proceeds not from sand, but from salt, the indication that in former ages the Sahara was once the bed of the ocean; upon the upheaval of the land salt lakes were left and by evaporation the water disappeared, leaving the salt. Some of these salt plains are very extensive. One covers nearly 200 square miles, and frequently in depressions the snowy whiteness indicates the spot where once existed a briny lake.

Of animal and vegetable life there is little. A few thin lizards among the rocks, a few beetles, which probably exist for the purpose of keeping the lizards alive, these are the fauna. The vicinity of the oases, however, is well stocked with an insect life with which the traveler could very well dispense. There are no flies, the climate is too dry for them, but fleas are found by the million in every village; ants, scorpions and other insects not mentioned in polite society are almost as numerous as the fleas. The flora of the Sahara consists of a few stunted acacias, which along the caravan routes are kept well nipped by the camels, here and there a bunch of cacti and a few similar plants able to live without water; these complete the list.

The results of the expedition, as summed up by l'Illustration, the paper from which the foregoing facts have been obtained, are substantial enough to justify the labor and expense. In the first place, the expedition has made certain the belief, previously existing, that the most serious difficulties in the construction of the proposed route will be the transportation of materials. Everything necessary for the construction of the road must be conveyed from the coast. Every railroad tie and all other materials must be carried increasingly long distances as the road penetrates the interior. The climate is a serious drawback, for in many places a day temperature of 125 to 130 degrees was experienced. Only natives can long endure such extremes, and even they succumb when a temperature of this kind lasts continuously, as it sometimes does, for a week or ten days. But there are no serious topographical obstacles to the construction of the road, and it is practically certain that, when built, it will command an enormous trade from the interior. It is also probable that in many parts of the great desert the question of water supply will be solved by sinking artesian wells, and thus, in time, may be realized the dream of the prophet who beheld the desert blossom as the rose.

COWARDICE AT FRONT.

Whole Regiments of Men Have Been Known to Run Away in Face of Hot Fire.

[Philadelphia Times.]

There are, no doubt, very many cases of individual cowardice on the battlefield, said an old army officer who had fought in a score of battles, but very few have come under my immediate notice, and the world rarely hears of them. There are, however, cases on record in which a whole regiment has turned tail and fled from sheer fright before a single shot has been fired, and some of these regiments have atoned for their lapse from bravery by a reckless courage which has later covered them with glory.

One of the bravest of all the regiments that fought in the American civil war bolted to a man the very first time they came face to face with the enemy. It was at Shiloh that the Fifty-fifth Illinois regiment received its baptism of fire. In that battle it was detached from the main body to take up a position on the Tennessee river on the extreme left flank of the army, and a mile distant from supports. It was the regiment's first experience of battle, and not a man of them all had probably ever seen blood shed in anger.

The regiment had scarcely taken up its position when Chalmer's brigade was sent to drive it out, and made a furious onslaught on it, to the accompaniment of a murderous fire of shells. The Fifty-fifth, however, did not wait for the attack, but, seized by panic, bolted "like one man" to the shelter of a neighboring ravine. Here they were with the utmost difficulty formed into a square, and recovering their nerve as quickly as they had lost it received the enemy's attack with the greatest coolness and bravery, repulsing the confederate cavalry again and again with heavy loss.

HOOSIERS SHAKY FOR A TIME.

During the rest of the campaign there were no braver men in Sherman's army than the Fifty-fifth, and, although in less than three years' fighting they lost 157 men, they were always the most eager to meet the enemy and most difficult to withdraw.

It was in the same battle that another very brave regiment, the Thirty-second Indiana, showed the white feather, and came perilously near to disgrace. It fell to this regiment to clear the front line of battle, a task calculated to make the bravest soldiers blanch. They were formed into double column, with skirmishers, and plunged into a wood, where they were immediately greeted with a hail of bullets from the main body of the enemy on the right and from men in ambush on the left. As man after man fell the column faltered and broke, and began to rush to cover in the utmost disorder. They were rallied with difficulty and again the column proceeded, only to break and fly a second time.

At this stage Colonel Willich again collected his men, held them at attention, and then made them go through the manual drill as cooly as if he were on the parade ground, although a perfect tornado of bullets was whistling and shrieking about their heads. This steadied the men as nothing else could have done, and when they had recovered their nerve they reformed column and shoulder to shoulder they proceeded with their task as cooly as if they were taking part in maneuvers.

In the Franco-Prussian war one of the finest and bravest of the Prussian cavalry regiments was seized with an unaccountable panic. It found itself unexpectedly ambushed by French infantry, and without the slightest attempt at retaliation turned tail and fled pell-mell, leaving its colors and its colonel behind to take care of themselves. And yet this very regiment in later battles covered itself with almost more glory than any other in either of the contending armies.

It is a curious thing, but I have never yet met a brave soldier who has not confessed to a feeling of positive fright when he first faced the enemy, just as, I understand, the most eloquent speakers always feel nervous when they first face an audience. Of course the feeling quickly vanishes under the influence of excitement, and the men who are naturally most nervous are usually the most daring and reckless in action. I remember a confidential chat I had a day or two before the battle of Tel-el-Kebir with a young subaltern fresh from Sandhurst. He was a small, delicate-looking fellow, fitter for the study than the battlefield, and he was full of all kinds of nervous fears. He was "a born coward" he told me, with tears almost starting to his eyes. At Eton he had been bullied all round and never had the pluck to retaliate. He had never struck a blow in anger in his life and he "was sure he would disgrace himself forever" in his first fight, which was then imminent.

Of course I tried to cheer him up as best I could, but he had absolutely no confidence in himself. I saw him just before the fight began, looking pitifully white and haggard, and I never saw him again alive, but I heard that he had fought like a hero and that he had lost his life in a gallant effort to save one of his men who had been unhorsed and was surrounded by the enemy.

BOER PRISONERS.

The problem of the disposition of Boer prisoners captured in the early engagements of the South African war has been solved by the British in the employment of prison ships. Two ships have been assigned by the authorities for this purpose—the Penelope and the Cephalonia. One of these ships is kept anchored in Simons Bay, near Cape Town, for the reception of prisoners of war who are brought to it from time to time by the other. From the front the captured Boers are brought to Natal and conveyed from there to the coast at Durban. Here they are taken on board the Penelope.

On board the Penelope the prisoners are cared for until a sufficient number have been received, when the ship weighs anchor and starts on her voyage along the coast to Simons Bay. At the anchorage of the Cephalonia the prisoners are transferred, and the Penelope starts on her trip back to Durban for another load.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

HAS NO COMPETITOR.

One Patent Medicine Which Has the Field to Itself.

A prominent physician was recently asked why it was there are so many "blood purifiers," "nerve tonics" and medicines for every ill except one of the most common and annoying diseases, viz., piles.

He replied, there are two principal reasons: First, physicians and people in general have thought for years that the only permanent cure for piles was a surgical operation, and that medicinal preparations were simply palliatives and not a cure for the trouble.

Another reason is that piles, unlike many other diseases, is in no sense an imaginary trouble. A sufferer from piles is very much aware of the fact and for this reason the few pile salves and ointments, etc., have been short lived because the patient very soon discovered their worthlessness.

He continues: However, there is a new pile remedy which, judging from its popularity and extent of its sale, will soon take the place of all other treatment for piles. It has certainly made thousands of cures in this obstinate disease and its merit, repeatedly tested, has made it famous among physicians and wherever introduced. The remedy is sold by druggists everywhere under name of Pyramid Pile Cure.

It is in convenient, suppository form, composed of harmless astringents and healing oils, gives immediate relief in all forms of piles and a radical cure without resort to the knife and without pain or interference with daily occupation.

One strong recommendation for the remedy is that it contains no cocaine nor opium and is absolutely safe to use at any time.

One of the suppositories is applied at night, is absorbed and the cure is natural and painless.

It permanently cures itching, bleeding or protruding piles and is the only remedy except a dangerous surgical operation that will do so.

All druggists sell a complete treatment of the suppositories for 50 cents and the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., will mail free to any address a little book on cause and cure of piles which may be of assistance in chronic cases.

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The Tri-State Building & Loan association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.
THIS MAKES THE NEW PLAN THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.
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These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. (MIDY) They cure in 43 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. 50c
A TRUE SPECIFIC IN ALL INFLAMMATIONS
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25c For any PAIN Inside or out.
By dealers. 25c size by mail 30c. Fredonia, N.Y.

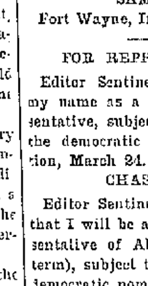
Animals that Like Tobacco Fumes

"I have been an inveterate user of tobacco in some form for the past forty years, and during that time have had much to do with all sorts of wild beasts, which I have found are nearly all more or less partial to the smell or taste of the weed," observed an old and experienced animal trainer.

"For instance, the common brown bear is so fond of the fumes of tobacco that if you blow smoke through the bars of its cage it will, with evident delight, push forward and rub its back and head against the iron bars.

"Not long ago I blew through a hollow stick a pinch of snuff into the nose of a sleeping lion. The brute shortly after awoke, sat up straight, sneezed violently, and then lay down to sleep very contentedly again.

"All goats, deer, llamas and so on will chew and eat tobacco and snuff with great eagerness. Monkeys and big baboons also breathe with great satisfaction the smoke from cigars."

MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.
Strong Assertions as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.

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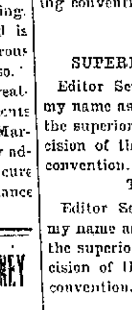
If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Phila. It is absolutely free.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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CONGRESS.

I hereby announce my name as a candidate for congress for the Twelfth congressional district, subject to the decision of the democratic congressional convention.
SAMUEL M. HENCH.
Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 12, 1900.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for representative, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, March 24.
CHAS. L. DRUMMOND.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for representative of Allen county (second term), subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
GEORGE B. LAWRENCE.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as candidate for state representative (second term), subject to the decision of democratic nominating convention, March 24, 1900.
GEO. W. LOUTTIT.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for judge of the superior court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
THOMAS E. ELLISON.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for judge of the superior court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. JOHN H. AIKEN.

JUDGE CIRCUIT COURT.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for judge of the Allen circuit court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
EDWARD O'ROURKE.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the nomination for county treasurer, subject to the democratic nominating convention. JOHN H. ROHAN.

SHERIFF.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
FRANK H. WHITNEY.

To the Voters of Allen County:—I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the nomination for sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention to be held this year.
FRANK FALKER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce that I will be a candidate for sheriff of Allen county before the democratic nominating convention, subject to its decision. GEO. W. STOUT.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for county surveyor, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. JOHN A. BUSHMAN.

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for county assessor, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. WILLIAM EGGEMANN.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for county assessor, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. JOS. TONKEL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for both the long and short terms of county commissioner of the First district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
A. R. SCHNITKER.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce that I am a candidate for county commissioner of the First district, for the regular term, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
CHRISTIAN SCHLAUDROFF.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for county commissioner from the First district for the regular term, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
FREDERICK W. FRANKE,
Madison Township.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce that I am a candidate for county commissioner of the Second district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
BENJ. M'GUISTON,
Washington Township.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce that I am a candidate for county commissioner from the Second district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
M. L. MOUDY,
Cedar Creek Township.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for re-nomination for county commissioner from Third district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. C. E. ORFF.

Editor Sentinel:—The many friends of Charles Griebel desire to announce his name as a candidate for county commissioner of Third district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, March 24.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for nomination for commissioner of the Third district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention held March 24.
MILTON M. THOMPSON.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for nomination for commissioner of the Third district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention held March 24.
JOHN H. BRANNAN.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce that I am a candidate for county commissioner of the First district, for the regular term, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
GOTTLIEB SCHAFER,
Milan Township.

FOR CORONER.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for renomination for the office of coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
DR. W. W. BARNETT.

TRUSTEE WASHINGTON TP.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of trustee of Washington township, subject to the decision of the democratic township convention.
THEOBALD HOFER.

TRUSTEE WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for trustee of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the township democratic nominating convention.
WM. GAFFNEY.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for trustee of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the Wayne township democratic nominating convention.
LOUIS SCHIRMEYER.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for trustee of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JAMES SION SMITH.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for trustee of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the democratic township nominating convention.
H. HILBRECHT, SR,
Present Deputy.

ASSESSOR WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for assessor of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the township democratic nominating convention.
THOMAS S. M'GEE.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO."

"Because She Loved Him So," the first play from the pen of William Gillette since his world-famous "Secret Service," being an adaptation from the french of Bisson and Leclercq, is to be presented at Masonic Temple, Monday evening, for the benefit of the Mail Carriers.

The comedy which ran for an entire season at the Madison Square Theatre, New York and which was an all-summer triumph at Chicago, shows the manner in which a morbidly suspicious and violent tempered woman contrives to wreck her own life and the lives of all unhappy enough to be thrown into association with her. Her firm conviction is that all men are false, and that their lives are one sequence of fidelities and intrigues. Animated by this belief, she keeps a constant watch on her husband, who is the best little fellow in the world, and gets quite out of patience with him because he will not be found out. Evidence at length rewards her assiduity. On his arrival at home, his coat smells of patchouli and upon his sleeve are two long golden hairs which never came out of the head of his wife. Nothing short of divorce will satisfy her, and she rushes off, followed by her husband, to seek the shelter of her parent's home. News of their quarrel and intended separation have, however, anticipated their arrival, and the father and mother of the heroine have time to hit upon an expedient. They determine to show their offspring the unloveliness of domestic broil, and the young couple arrive in time to hear the noise of fierce altercation, and to see a sugar basin hurled by an elderly husband at the head of his respectable spouse. In fact, the dear old things have never had a cross word in their lives, and while they are counterfeiting hostility, steal out to kiss and hug one another in obscure corners. Holding her views about men, the heroine jumps to the conclusion that her father is in fault, and that her mother is wronged. There is no limit to the evil to be brought by a jealous, suspicious and mischievous woman, and Gertrude West, as she is named, succeeds in dragging to light a forgotten chapter in her father's life, and changing into a real fend the simulated quarrel of her parents. She also contrives to ruin the matrimonial chances of her brother and to sow dissension between other couples who are weak enough to allow her to interfere in their affairs.

When mischief enough has been wrought, she discovers that she has been herself duped and mistaken. The supposed proofs of her husband's guilt are due to a disbolical ruse on the part of her maid, who, for interested reasons, has sought to sow dissension between husband and wife, and has herself sprinkled scent on her master's coat and carefully placed on the sleeve hair pulled out of her own head. How light and trivial is all this is instantly apparent. It is, however, more effective than is easily believed, for it is hardly possible that the man who wrote so many successful comedies among them "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows," "All the Comforts of Home," and "Too Much Johnson" could at this day do anything that would not meet the expectations of theatre-goers.

Choice seats can now be secured at the box office for this superb attraction which is headed by Thomas David, Clara Dickey, Effie Germon, Helen Remsen, John Dale Murphy and the entire company intact as appeared in this city last fall.

"A MAN OF MYSTERY."

Physicians and scientists have been the best patrons of "A Man of Mystery," the powerful melo-drama to be done at the Masonic Temple theater next Friday. Hypnotism is dwelt with in a novel way, and everyone who has given this subject any thought at all is anxious to see "A Man of Mystery." A burglar hypnotizes an old doctor and compelling him to rob his own safe is one of the sensational incidents of the drama. The author has hit upon a splendid dramatic idea and it is carried out in such a way as to hold the breathless attention of the audience. It is one of the most intense situations ever conceived by a dramatist.

"AT GAY CONEY ISLAND."

One would hardly imagine that a woman seeking the death of her husband could be a subject of mirth, yet this theme is handled with such deftness by the author of the farce, "At Gay Coney Island," that the audience fairly howls for two and one-half hours.

A very charming young lady is left a large sum of money, which she cannot inherit until she becomes a widow. She thereupon betakes herself to a struggling doctor and commissions him to procure for her a man in the last stage of consumption who will die in two weeks after they are married. In prospect of a large reward the doctor scours the neighborhood, but is unable to secure a fit subject. Just as the time is about to expire, a bright idea seizes him and he calls to his aid a traveling plumber, who happens to be repairing some pipes in the doctor's house. Quickly the plan is arranged and the plumber retires to a room and makes his face up deathly white and practices a nice tenor cough.

He is introduced to his bride to be and she is delighted. The wedding occurs immediately. After the wedding the plumber, of course, refuses to die. Hereupon follow complications, each one more ludicrous than its predecessor, until the audience is simply exhausted with laughter. "At Gay Coney Island" will be at the Temple Tuesday evening next.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

"Two Little Vagrants" comes to the Temple Wednesday evening.

"At Gay Coney Island" is one of the most amusing farce comedies on the boards.

Robert B. Mantell has decided to remain in this country, owing to the success of his new play "The Dagger and the Cross."

The New York Mirror says Bessie Baldwin has been engaged to play Cissy, with Harry Corson Clark, in "What Happened to Jones."

Walter Whiteside will present "The Red Cockade" and "Hamlet" at the Masonic Temple theatre Saturday afternoon and evening next.

James A. Hearne's great play, "Shore Acres," and Eugenia Blair, in "A Lady of Quality," are early bookings at the Masonic Temple.

The British navy is represented in Mrs. Langtry's company by Arthur Seymour, who is a nephew of the famous admiral who is now in command of the Channel squadron.

Clara Morris, who, twenty years ago, was considered the best emotional actress in the country, has retired from the stage permanently, and is devoting her time to the making of books.

Gertrude Coghlan, daughter of the late Charles Coghlan, continued a tour with "The Royal Box," since his death, but sudden illness has stopped her in New England, though she expects to go on.

"Hello Bill" is Jake Rosenthal's latest farce. The cast is made up of Ada Deaves, Madeline Lack, Helen Brackett, Louise Royce, Ada Bernard, George Ober, John Hyams, F. L. Powers, Thomas Wood and others.

"Because She Loved Him So," which comes to the Masonic Temple Monday evening, opened a new theatre in Green Bay, Wis., last Saturday, and the receipts were over $10,000. Seats in the gallery sold for $10 and seats in the boxes for $100.

Messrs. Brown & McDowell, managers of the successful melo-drama, "A Man of Mystery," are arranging for a New York production of their play. The piece has made a tremendous hit throughout the country, and now metropolitan theatre managers are after it.

The romantic actor, Mr. Daniel R. Ryan, supported by a company of more than ordinary ability, will play a week's engagement at the Masonic Temple theatre, beginning Monday, March 12. Among the plays to be given during this brief engagement will be "A Celebrated Case," "The Three Musketeers," "Ingomar," "The Fatal Wedding," "Jim, the Penman," "A Night at the Club," and others. Popular prices will prevail. Owing to the heavy expense of the company there will be no free list.

SOMEONE BLUNDERED.

Lord Methuen undoubtedly made a terrible blunder at Magerfontein, and one that may leave a lasting blot upon his future, says Edgar Fawcett in Collier's Weekly. The British losses were 850, the Highland brigade also losing 56 officers killed and wounded. For some reason, not yet explained, this most gallant of Scotch regiments was led in quarter column to a distance of 200 yards from the enemy before they deployed. Just as they did so came the Boers abrupt and withering fire. Many of the troops were entangled in the wire fences of the pitch-dark fields, and either hung there bleeding or were shot to death.

It was now that General Wauchope fell, surrounded by scores of brave companions, and surely as much regretted as any officer slain since the war began. That General Wauchope cast, while dying, a slur upon Lord Methuen's powers of generalship has been for some time widely believed. It was asserted that the last words to leave General Wauchope's lips were the self-exculpating ones, "It is not my fault." This statement has lately been contradicted, however, at the most authoritative sources. Mrs. Wauchope, the general's widow, is especially skeptical. She writes that her husband would never have criticised his chief even in private epistles, and would never have written to anybody that he was being sent to his death. Nevertheless, there are those who still persist in affirming that the night before the battle General Wauchope wrote a letter which he prophesied would be his last, and that in this same letter he declared he had been asked to perform an impossible task there beside the Modder river, and remonstrated in vain with his commander, and had finally found himself facing of two issues—obedience or the surrender of his sword. What, then, is the real truth? Lapse of time and relentless investigation will alone decide. Of the latter we shall doubtless receive liberal supplies on manifold questions when the war has ended.

FOUGHT A DUEL.

No duels have been arranged between the Long Tom of the Boers and any one of the favorite guns of the British, but in the Crimean war was fought a duel between two pet pieces of artillery which, considering all its phases, probably has not been paralleled in warfare.

One day the Russians sent a message to the English at the time a flag of truce was flying. "Your fifty-eight-pounder gun," said the bearer, "which your people call Jenny, is a beautiful gun; but we think we have one as good. We should like to have a fair duel with her."

The challenge was accepted, and everything arranged for 12 o'clock the next day. When the time arrived all the batteries ceased firing, and the two armies looked on, says the New York Press.

"Our sailors' gun detachment," says Sir Daniel Lyons, "mounted on the parapet and took off their hats, saluting the Russians. The Russians returned the compliment. To the English gun, as the senior gun, was given the compliment of firing the first shot. It struck the side of the embrasure. Then they fired—a good shot, too.

"The third shot from Jenny went clean through the Russian embrasure, and up went two gabions. The blue-jackets jumped on their parapet and cheered, thinking they had beaten their opponent. Not a bit! A minute afterward down went the gabions and out came the Russian gun again.

"Several more shots were fired from both sides, all very good ones. Jenny got a thump, but it did her no harm. At length, I think after the seventh shot from our side, we saw the Russian gun clean knocked over.

"Our fellows cheered vociferously, and the Russians mounted the parapet and took off their hats in acknowledgement of their defeat. All the batteries then opened again."

HETTY GREEN AT A TEA PARTY.

"Hetty Green is not always the woman that she appears to be in print," said a Chicago woman who has met the famous financier.

"One summer I visited a friend at Rockaway Beach, and Mrs. Green and her daughter were stopping there—living in a rented room a few doors away. A terrible rainstorm came up, and in the midst of it my friend saw a woman trudging by without an umbrella.

"'I'm just going to invite that old lady in out of the rain,' said my friend, and, without more ado, in she came, and I saw at once that it was Hetty Green, although the hostess had no suspicion of it. Mrs. Green noticed me smiling, and said presently:

"'I see that you know who I am.'

"'I think I do,' I replied, and explanations ensued much to the amusement of everybody.

"Hetty Green was going through that rainstorm to the milkman's for two cents' worth of milk. We were having tea, and, after drinking a cup, she rose to go.

"'Now, come up to see me,' she said, 'but you needn't expect to get as good tea as this; I don't buy it.'

"The circumstance passed out of mind. But in the fall, after the family went back to town, my friend's husband, who was a coal dealer, received a large order for coal from Mrs. Green.—Chicago Tribune.

BABIES IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The newest thing under the sun in Sunday school life is the "cradle roll." Many Sunday schools are now registering the names of babies and children under two years of age on the "cradle roll." By this plan the interest of mothers is secured in the Sunday school and the children are taught from the very beginning that they are members of the Sunday school. Some Sunday schools have a little cradle in the primary department in which the names of the members of the "cradle roll" are kept. Every Sunday a prayer is offered for the members of this department and on each returning birthday the children are remembered with the gift of a beautiful card or some birthday remembrance. For further information in regard to this fascinating feature of Sunday school work address any denominational publishing house or Mr. Marion Lawrence, Toledo, Ohio, general secretary International Sunday School association.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

MERCER'S DISCOVERY.

Silk Worm's Work Eclipsed by An English Dyer's Accidental Experiment.

A boy sat before the fire and watched his mother's kettle boil. The lid quivered, rose a little and the boy gave steam power to world.

John Mercer, an English dyer, filtered caustic soda through a square of cotton cloth. Thence a new verb—to mercerize—in the language, a new fabric on the market, and a new business, engaging millions of capital, to cheer the unemployed.

The story of the boy, John Watt, is old, but Mercer's story is new and interesting. Mercerized cotton, either cotton yarn or cotton cloth, resembles silk absolutely. It has the luster of silk; it will take on, like silk, the richest and most brilliant dyes, and has the unmistakable soft-harsh, nestling feel which nothing but silk ever had.

Also cotton, under this process, does not weaken, as might have been feared, but it acquires strength. A skein of cotton yarn in the natural state that will carry thirteen ounces without breaking, will carry, after mercerizing, nineteen ounces. And if you take three coats and line the first with a plain cotton lining, the second with mercerized cotton and the third with silk, the cotton and the silk will wear wear about together, but the mercerized lining will outlast them two or three times over.

Mercerized cotton is used in linings, in underwear, in spindle banding, in stockings, in dress goods, in negligee shirts. There is a profit in mercerizing of from 100 to 200 per cent. In the last year or two many public dyers have added mercerizing machines to their plants, and a good number of mercerizing mills have been established.

But there is room for more. Here is the proof of the demand for mercerized goods: Bradford, the ingenious and alert manufacturing town of England, ran night and day making cloths for us in the time of the low tariff. Bradford is still running night and day, but she is making for us now only mercerized things.

Mercerizing began as far back as in 1846 in the English town of Addington, where John Mercer, manager for the firm of Hargreaves, filtered caustic soda through cotton cloth. Mercer, by accident kept this cloth by him, happened to test its strength, happened to splash it with dye. He found that it was about twice as strong and about twice as susceptible to dye liquor at it had been before. Slight savings, in connection with big outputs, come in the long run to astonishing totals. Here was a saving by no means slight. Here, just by running a cotton thread through a liquid as cheap as water, it would come to do the work of two threads, and in being dyed it would save half the quantity of the dye stuff.

Mercer rejoiced. He refused for his secret an offer of $200,000 from a French firm. He had the idea of an immense syndicate, with himself at the head, rolling up millions of profits per annum.

Then it was found that cotton shrunk in the mercering. A yard of cloth would have in dye stuffs and in raw stock, say five cents to its manufacturers, but it would come out of the mercering bath only three-quarters of a yard of cloth. Against the profit of five cents a loss through shrinkage of about ten cents would have to be set. That is why Mercer never formed his syndicate, why mercerizing was of no commercial importance until latterly.

For the remaining twenty years of his life the man toiled ineffectually on, and he died disheartened. But his name lives. That is because, somewhere around 1890, Horace Lowe in England and Thomas and Prevost, in Germany, began to try to see if it might not be possible to mercerize a cotton thread and to prevent the thread from shrinking in the process. They more than succeeded.

Mercer had taken his cotton, steeped it about three hours in caustic soda, then washed it. That is mercerizing in its simplest terms. To the Englishman, Lowe, and to the Germans, Thomas and Prevost, came simultaneously the idea of keeping the cotton stretched while steeping it in the caustic soda bath. They tied the ends of their cotton threads to sticks and then mercerized them. The sticks did not break, the threads did not even show signs of shrinkage. So easy was it to do what Mercer had been failing at for years and years.

But, more than this, they found that cotton mercerized under tension came out glossy, soft and rustling. To their amazement they found that they had transformed cotton into silk. And ever since the Englishman and Germans have been fighting over the patents on this wonderful discovery.

The explanation of the luster that cotton, being mercerized, takes on, is simple. The soda and the tension together change the nature of the cotton fiber. The natural fiber is flat, shriveled; the mercerized fiber fills out, becomes round and smooth. And just as a flat, dried raisin has no luster, whereas the full ripe grape catches and throws back the light, so there is no luster to the flat fiber of the natural cotton, but on the mercerized sort the light shines and is reflected, just as on the grape.

WATER FLOWS TWO WAYS.

That the drainage canal can flow two ways at once may seem queer, but Isham Randolph, chief engineer of the sanitary district, says it is entirely possible, says the Chicago News. Not only is it possible, says he, but in all probability there will be half a dozen or more times a year when such a peculiar phenomenon may be observed. A southwest wind following soon after a northeast wind would almost certainly create such a condition, according to Mr. Randolph. As everyone at all familiar with the whims and peculiarities of Lake Michigan knows, a sustained northeast wind lasting several days will raise the level at the Chicago end of the lake and send great quantities of water into the Chicago river. A southwest wind has the opposite effect and the effect would be most marked when brought about immediately after a northeaster. The water piled up in the drainage canal would begin to flow out into the lake with the falling level. That is, the surface water would. The actual flow in the canal would be maintained owing to the open sluice gates at the Lockport end, so the two-mile an hour flow toward Lockport would keep up, but beneath the surface. As long as the southwest breeze would last the water would be flowing the two ways at once. "I never saw that so clearly illustrated," said Mr. Randolph, in explaining the phenomenon, "as one day when we were pumping water out of a pool in the canal when we were building it. The pumped water was all 'riled' and black and it poured into some exceedingly clear water from a spring near the Des Plaines river. There was a breeze, enough to create a surface current on the clear water, through which the current of yellow water could be clearly observed flowing in the opposite direction. Straws and chips thrown on top of the clear water were borne along its surface one way, while several feet below the grime and silt of the pumped current was plainly visible moving the other way."

RUNNING A TROLLEY CAR.

It looks easy enough to operate the handle of a controller of a trolley car, says the Philadelphia Record, and except for the disagreeable jolting one is sometimes given by a green hand, to most people one motorman does it in just the same manner as another, and few people would believe that there is considerable opportunity for exercising judgment in turning on and off the current and speeding up the motors. Mr. Charles W. Hewitt, of the Union Traction company, some time ago, before the Engineer's club, gave the result of some practical tests he had made of the efficiency of various motormen, the results of which showed that some men could go over the same route on the same schedule time, and with the same number of passengers, and yet one motorman would use a little more than half the current used by another. A wattmeter, which measured the energy consumed, was placed on the car without the knowledge of the motorman, and this car was run over different routes, by different men, and a careful record made of the car miles traveled, the time and number of passengers carried. By the way, it was found that the number of passengers carried an almost inappreciable effect on the consumption of energy, the variations in the amount of energy depending almost entirely on the motorman. These figures showed that the saving, if all motormen were as good as the best, would amount to 43 per cent of the power.

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DECLINE OF FRENCH.

Writing on the decline of the French language, M. Jean Finot points out that at the end of the last century French was the language spoken by the greatest number of civilized people, whereas now it stands fourth. English is spoken by 116,000,000, Russian by 85,000,000, German by 80,000,000, and French by 58,000,000.—New York Post.

KRUPP'S PLAN TO AID HIS MEN.

Berlin—The great gunmaker, shipbuilder and iron and coal "baron," F. A. Krupp, whose interest in the welfare of his operatives and whose patriotism are proverbial, hit upon a unique method of celebrating the birthday of his personal friend, the emperor. Instead of calling his men together and making them a patriotic speech, he devised new ways of encouraging them to save a portion of their earnings.

A savings bureau will be established in connection with the steel works, and later with other enterprises, which will receive and pay out deposits of the workmen. Its functions will be to transmit the workingmen's savings to the public savings institutions, thus saving the men the worry and loss of time necessary to look after the matter for themselves.

In addition, the following rules have been established:

The savings bureau will, when the workmen or minor officials of the company so desire, lay aside a regular proportion of their wages, though sums under one and over ten marks will not be received. Workmen may change the amount at any time, or temporarily stop the deposit altogether.

The savings bureau will keep a regular book account with each depositor, and interest at the rate of 4 per cent will be paid.

At the end of the year the accumulated savings will be deposited with a public savings institution, and Krupp agrees to add 1 per cent, to the interest rate paid by the public institutions.

The fondness of the Germans for lotteries is also taken into account. At the end of every year Krupp will set aside from his own funds 1 per cent of the accumulated savings of the workmen and officials as a lottery fund. Prizes of 500 ($115), 300 ($69) and 100 ($23) marks will be arranged, and each of those who have savings amounting to 50 marks will receive a ticket, or as many tickets as he has multiples of fifty marks.

A workman who leaves the employment of Krupp loses his rights to future participation in these special favors, though, of course, he receives his accumulations in full.

DITCH RIDERS.

One of the newest of occupations is that of "ditch rider" in the western states which have large irrigating canals. The "ditch rider" patrols the ditch throughout the season of actual operation to see that the works are in good repair and to superintend the proper distribution of water from the system. Where a ditch is not longer than twelve to fifteen miles one ditch rider is expected to patrol its entire length, but upon more extensive systems several may be required. In the latter case the canal is divided into divisions, each of which is patrolled by a separate rider, and the length of a division depends upon the character of the duties, varying with the amount of repairs, the danger of breaks and leaks and the number of regulating gates to look after.

The average length of a division is from twelve to fifteen miles, and the average compensation for the work ranges from $50 to $75 a month, out of which he must pay his own board and furnish and maintain his own horse and cart.—New York Press.

WHAT'S YOUR FACE WORTH?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin,—all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

From far-away Noumea, in New Caledonia, Commercial Agent Wolff writes of prosperity, a rapidly growing commerce and increased trade with Western America. A stone quay, the finest in the Pacific, is under construction, and a plant for the electric lighting of the town is erected.

MOTHERS!

WHY LET YOUR CHILDREN DIE FOR WANT OF REMEDIES THAT WOULD SAVE THEIR LIVES.

Thousands have died from what physicians called fever. You employ a physician. He says it is not worms that ailsyour darling child. He continues to call because he is well paid. Your child is not cured. It was worms and worm fever that ailed your child. It was a great expense to you and the child was not cured. Children have died from WORM FEVER, SPASMS, FITS, FOUL BREATH, RESTLESS AT NIGHT, and many times starts frequently when asleep worms cause your child to be nervous. All these symptoms are of worms. And many times it's the PIN or SEAT WORM that causes you or your child to have rectal trouble. Soon after retiring for the night the pin worm appears. It bites and stings and causes scratching and itching. This makes the child nervous, and many times the child is punished for not going to sleep. And the mother that reads this knows what it means when the child cries out: "Mamma, something is biting me." And sure enough, upon examining her child she finds the naughty white pin worm, sharp pointed at both ends, imbedded in the child's rectum. This worm causes more nervousness to young and old persons than any other disease. The only safe and harmless remedy for this is STEKETEE'S PIN WORM DESTROYER. 180 doses in one bottle for a baby, and the price only 25c at the drug store; or 25c by mail. Ask druggists for Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer. Take no substitute.

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ON THE LEFT FLANK

By CHARLES B. LEWIS

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In the winter camp at Winchester the officers clubbed together for social amusement, and there were horse racing, billiard playing, glee clubs and what not. The programme would not have been complete without poker clubs. It wasn't poker playing for fun, but for fresh, crisp greenbacks. It was a game tabooed to the rank and file, though indulged in on the sly, but in every fifth hut occupied by the officers there was a nightly gathering of colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants, and many an officer got up from the tables with empty pockets. There was a general understanding that every player was an officer and a gentleman, but the news came sifting down through the sergeants and the corporals that this was not always the case. Indeed, before the winter was over half a dozen resignations were sent in because the holders of commissions had been detected cheating at cards. Our own colonel, as we got it, was holding aloof from these gatherings, though being a conspicuous figure in others, but there were tall stories of the amount of money lost or won by our company officers. The men of the company were pretty evenly divided in the matter. The affirmative side of the house was represented by old Bill Hastings, third corporal, who had spent years and years in the lumber camps of Michigan, and could play any game of cards with his eyes shut.

"Boys, let 'em go it," was his advice. "I've bin in a game of poker where a pair o' ten spots won me $200 in cash, and I've bin in one where I held a full-house and lost everything down to my

The Play Broke Up In Hot Words.

old clay pipe. It's a mighty enticin' game, and if they wasn't playin' poker they might be doin' sunthin' wuss."

The negative side was represented by Joe Brunt, second sergeant, who had been a farmer all his life. When he heard of the goings on he said:

"You jest lemme tell you that there ain't no good in it, and the Lord won't prosper no army made up of gamblers. I don't say there's any great sin in mumblety-peg or marbles, and a feller kin play a game of checkers or fox-and-geese and not want to burn somebody's house down, but I'm bettin' this army will be licked out of its butes the first fight we hev in the spring. It will be a judgment sent upon it."

Among the heaviest winners at any of the tables was the brigadier of the Second brigade. That he was a fighter he had proved over and over again, but we had it early in his career that he was not popular with his subordinate officers. It was given out that he lacked polish and education, and had secured his place through political influence. That he held it by being a fighter was to his credit, but for all that he was more or less ostracized. The general opinion of the rank and file was fitly expressed by Sergt. Lomax when he said:

"Boys, the general fights like the devil, and there's no getting over that, but I wouldn't want to go into partnership with him after the war is over. He's sharp enough to steal the claws off a cat, and there's a heap o' wickedness stored up there somewhere."

From an army corps down to the weakest company it's all a family affair. One officer sizes up another, and the private sizes up all and is bound to have his opinion. One day in the last month of winter we in the sergeant's tent heard some news through Sergt. Frayne. It was being whispered about among the officers that the brigadier was a sly one at cards, and that deftness of hand helped him to win oftener than luck.

"And look here, boys," continued the sergeant, dropping his voice to a whisper, "he's getting a string on our colonel! He's jest layin' himself out to be chummy, and they say he's as soft and smiling as a born brother. That don't mean but one thing. It means he hopes to ring Col. Bell in on the poker business and clean him out. The colonel is rich, he is, and the brigadier ain't any too blamed good to beat him out of his last dollar."

"Well, it ain't our lookout," growled the orderly sergeant.

"Of course not, but we've a right to talk. We don't want to see our own colonel made a monkey of."

"Then let him keep out o' poker. Mebbe, however, he'll skin the brigadier, and that wouldn't be half bad."

Sergt. Frayne had reported the gossip correctly. The brigadier general had been cleaning out the colonels and majors and captains in great shape. Some of them were old hands at the game, but for every dollar they won they lost two. It wouldn't do to come out and say that the brigadier was a card-sharper, but men shook their heads and wondered and grumbled over his strange luck, and one after another found excuses for not sitting down with him. It was true that he was after Col. Bell, and it was true that he caught him. He found a novice who entered the game simply to oblige, but who doggedly hung on when he found himself losing, and consequently lost more. In a week, so it was reported and believed, Col. Bell lost to the brigadier over $5,000. That sum might have been doubled in another week but for an incident. More by accident than design, the colonel caught the brigadier cheating, and the play broke up in hot words. Every effort was made to suppress the gossip, but it reached the ears of the commander in chief, and he raised such a row that there was no more poker. The harm had been done, however. Col. Bell had said to the brigadier in presence of witnesses:

"Sir, I caught you cheating, and I denounce you as a sharper and a rascal!"

And the brigadier, hot-faced, chagrined and cursing his own carelessness, had replied:

"I'll make those words cost you your life or your commission before three months pass by!"

We got the story in all sorts of ways, but however it came, we had to believe there was something in it. Things occurred almost at once to show that the brigadier was down on the Third. Portions of our regiment were sent this way and that on scouting duty in the roughest of weather, and with everybody knowing that there wasn't a confederate within 20 miles of us. An excuse was found to make us tear down our huts and rebuild them. All the details for the rough and hard work seemed to be made from the Third, and it was the talk through the whole brigade that the brigadier had a trick up his sleeve for us when the campaign opened. I am sure he hoped Col. Bell would be forced to resign, but he had hold of the wrong man. We of the rank and file growled and kicked and cursed, but our colonel preserved his placidity and obeyed orders to the letter.

Spring came at last and the campaign opened. Early was too strong for Sheridan for the first two or three months, but we held him back and fought him in all the valleys. Sometimes it was a skirmish, with only a few hundred men engaged; again it was a lively little fight, in which each side had a brigade in battle line. We had plenty of excitement, and plenty to occupy our thoughts, but we of the Third did not forget the brigadier's threat. You had only to look at that set jaw and cold face of his to realize that his enmity was deep and lasting, and that no ordinary sacrifice would appease him. At Kernstown he thought his hour of triumph had come. He flung the Third regiment full against Jackson's center, believing we were going to meet five times our strength and must be decimated, but for once in his life the confederate chieftain had been conquered by circumstance. His ragged veterans were strung out for three miles, and we struck his center with such a dash as to break and drive it back in confusion. It was a pretty little fight, and one to be proud of, but though we received the congratulations of the whole brigade, the brigadier had a new peg in for our colonel.

The sight of the general's hard face as he rode along our front stopped our cheering, and I heard the captain of my company whisper to another:

"God! but what bitterness that man has in his heart! He won't be satisfied until this regiment is wiped off the face of the earth!"

Three weeks later our brigade was pushed over into the Luray valley to capture a small force and wreak destruction on the growing crops. The confederates were alert, and could not be taken by surprise. As we fought them in a desultory way, they were heavily reenforced, and one day we found our 3,600 men facing at least 5,000. The enemy had a strong position, too, and every man of us, from the senior colonel down to the frightened teamsters, knew that if we could hold our own until reenforcements came up we should be in luck. A retreat would not have lost prestige under the circumstance. It was with a feeling beyond surprise, therefore, when we found ourselves massed for an attack.

"We'll fight, of course," I heard our captain saying to our first lieutenant, "but we'll get licked out of our boots inside of an hour. If we had double our strength we couldn't carry their position. It's going to be a slaughter for sure."

And the second sergeant of our company turned to the first corporal and growled:

"Say, now, but have you got a family back home?"

"Yes, and what of it?"

"Then you say good-by to wife and children and ask the Lord to forgive your sins!"

"Can't we lick 'em?"

"Bosh! We'll be piled up in front of 'em like cord-wood!"

The brigadier had a plan, and it was soon developed. The Third regiment was on the left flank, just opposite the enemy's strongest position. The center of the federal force was moved forward and then ordered back. The right flank was advanced, kept under long-range fire for a few minutes, and then withdrawn. Then an aide came galloping up to Col. Bell and saluted and said:

"Compliments of Gen. Blank, and you will move forward and turn the enemy's right. Let your men go in with the bayonet."

"The Third to move forward alone!" whispered Col. Bell, in astonishment.

"Alone and at once!"

"But it cannot—cannot—"

"Alone and at once!"

Not five men in our regiment heard the words, but all understood them. The hour of revenge had come to the brigadier. He hadn't driven Col. Bell to resign, but he would strike him here, and the blow should hit the whole regiment as well. There were groans and jeers from the men, and the officers shook hands and said:

"Good-by to you! This is a wipe-out for the old Third!"

"Attention!" shouted our colonel from the head of the line. "Forward—guide center—march!"

I never saw so many pale faces among the officers, but I think it was due more to indignation than fear. The sergeants growled, the corporals cursed, and here and there a private broke into laugh or song in a reckless way. We moved over the old meadow at common-time, increased it to quick as the first bullets began to sing, and then with a cheer brought our muskets down to the charge and dashed forward with a whoop. The angels of Heaven must have saddened over the slaughter. We had no earthly show. Grape and canister and bullet rained into us from behind entrenchments until the men in gray stayed their hands out of pity and let a beggarly third of the regiment limp back out of the hell. An hour later we knew how we had suffered.

"The colonel, the major, five captains, seven lieutenants and 320 men left back there!" was the report.

And for what? As the fragment of us huddled together and wondered how God had spared us to get back alive, the brigadier rode along our front at a gallop. He had no hand-wave for us—no word in praise. His eyes looked straight in front of him, glistening with the exultation of revenge, and there was a cruel, crafty smile playing over his mouth at intervals. He had been called a cheat and a swindler. The man who used the words lay dead on the edge of the woods, and around him were the dead of his regiment—hundreds of dead.

"You murderer!" shouted a hundred men at the brigadier as he rode.

"You cursed fiend!" shouted another hundred.

"Why don't some one shoot him in the back?" sobbed a captain who had lost half his company.

But the brigadier smiled and rode on. In his official report he would say:

"The Third regiment was sent in on the left flank, but not being properly led or held up to their work, accomplished nothing, and suffered a heavy loss. I am sorry to say that among the killed was the gallant Col. Bell, who has heretofore displayed the greatest judgment and gallantry!"

He Knew Best.

"James," she said, as she broke away from one of his hugging-matches and got her breath, "I want to know what you would do in case of my death?"

"Great heavens, but don't mention such a thing!" he replied, as he grew weak in the knees.

"But I may fall dead any moment. In case of my death you would come and sit on my grave, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, if the ground wasn't too damp."

"And would you kill yourself there and join me in the better land?"

"—I—"

"Answer me, James!"

"No, I shouldn't want to do that. It would be much better for me to live on and tell everybody that you always had the first spring hat seen on the streets of Chicago."

"So it would, James—so it would," she said after a moment's thought; and she did not resist as he pressed a thousand kisses on the end of her nose.

Nocash's Credit.

Mr. Slimpurse (hankering for a suit of clothes on tick) — I—aw—presume you are acquainted with my friend, Mr. Nocash. He has a running account here, I believe?

Tailor—Yes. We do the running.—N. Y. Weekly.

Quite a Difference.

Clara—I thought you said you were a friend of hers.

Maud—Not at all; I said I had known her long enough to have to send her a wedding present.—Town Topics.

Temperance advocates will be pleased to learn that one man in six in the British navy is a teetotaler.

The new legal code in Germany ordains that habitual drunkards are put in the same category as minors.

Of 7,163 men who entered one of the state prisons in a given time 6,684 admitted that they were drunkards.

Switzerland has three institutions for the cure of drunkards, which record permanent cures in one-half the cases treated.

Under government control of the sale of intoxicating liquors in Russia there has been a noticeable diminution in drunkenness and in those crimes and misdemeanors which are caused by intoxication.

INVITED THE SALOON KEEPER.

How the Ladies of a Village Aid Society Helped a Weak Man to Reform.

"I'm so glad to see you, Mrs. Sloan. I'm in trouble and you are just the one to help me out with your advice."

"Why," responded Mrs. Sloan, as she settled herself in an easy chair, "I supposed now that you were in your new house you would be free from trouble. Certainly we who are still studying how to make two pieces of furniture occupy the same space, think you ought to be wholly contented in such a roomy and beautiful home."

"I do enjoy my home," answered Mrs. Keen. "I enjoy it immensely, and yet I find that with the new pleasures come also new perplexities in the way of entertaining. I had quite set my heart upon christening my new home in the way of inviting the members of our Aid society, with their husbands, to spend the evening with me, but I find it isn't so easy a matter as I thought. There are difficulties."

Mrs. Sloan looked her surprise, and Mrs. Keen, after a moment's pause, added: "There is a certain husband whom I do not feel that I can invite to my house."

"Ah, I see," said Mrs. Sloan, musingly. "Mr. Gates is the stumbling block?"

"Yes. Think of entertaining a saloon keeper! Yet his wife has always been one of my good friends. How she can live with a man in such business puzzles me. Yet she gives no sign of disapproval, either. I see her driving and walking with him apparently as devoted as when he was in the store. I am out of patience with her. There is nothing whatever in her conduct to

"I AM OUT OF THE DETESTABLE BUSINESS."

indicate that she doesn't expect the same social recognition she has always had, yet she must know that as a saloon keeper's wife she is not welcome in all circles. Really, it would be as reasonable to invite Mrs. Jack Brady, and even Mrs. Gates would resent that."

"I think there is a decided difference between the two," suggested Mrs. Sloan, "for though they are both saloon keepers' wives, they are not both voluntarily so. Jack Brady was in the saloon business when he married, and his wife knew all about it. Mr. Gates was a respectable clerk at the time of his marriage, and though there is now a rumor that he was once connected with the saloon business in the east, I have no idea that his wife suspected anything wrong with his past career. We all liked Mr. Gates. He was welcome to our social circle both before and after marriage, and we were pleased when his wife joined our aid society.

"I can't think that she was in any way to blame for the change in his course. You know she was visiting in the east when he bought the saloon. It is said that the deal was deliberately planned by that schemer, John Rawson, who was anxious to turn all of his property into cash before leaving. I don't know how true it is, but I have been told that knowing Gates had some money, he induced him to drink until his judgment was beclouded, and then tricked him into signing the papers.

"The news nearly killed his wife, and I know she bitterly regrets having taken the trip east. She feels that if she had remained at home it could not have happened. I think Mr. Gates is weak rather than wicked, and I understand that he is not very much addicted to drink himself. She is decidedly the stronger of the two, and I know she hopes to get him out of this business into something else soon.

Mrs. Keen was visibly impressed.

"It does seem, as you put it," she said, "that we ought to exercise some charity for his wife's sake, if not for his own. But I fear that all of our members will not look at the matter as you do, and if he comes I want him well treated. May I depend upon you to give him special attention? And may I place him next to you during refreshments? You see I am inclined to put your theory to a very practical test."

"Well, I certainly want to make my practice correspond to my teaching," answered Mrs. Sloan. "I shall not be hurt by the contact, and he may be helped, at all events it will please his wife, and that alone will be worth the effort. But, there! I didn't mean to preach, and I am going at once lest I say more than I ought. I probably have done that already; however, I have given you my honest conviction."

"No, you haven't said too much and you have certainly given me something to think about," said Mrs. Keen, as she followed her friend to the door, "and I shall act upon your advice, so you may hold yourself in readiness to play the agreeable to Mr. Gates. I hope you can do some mission work during the evening."

Two weeks later Mrs. Keen's home was the scene of the most charming social gathering which the little town of N—— had seen in some months, and among those who filled her parlors were no brighter faces than those of Mr. and Mrs. Gates.

True to her promise Mrs. Sloan tactfully did her best to entertain Mr. Gates. It was an easy task, for she found him, like most easily bent natures, ready to catch whatever conversational cue she might throw out. When she made some reference to his baby boy a sudden seriousness covered his face. He looked at her earnestly and then said in the tone of one who is sure of a sympathetic hearing: "I want to tell you something, Mrs. Sloan. I am out of the detestable business in which I have been engaged for the past few months. I can't tell you how happy I am over it, though in throwing it up I have practically lost all I had. But I found that I must do it for the sake of my wife and my boy. I have intended all along to get out of it as soon as an opening came. It was a shame to me that I ever went into it; but yesterday I decided that I dare not wait for an opening, and it is strange that this very social affair should have hastened the matter. You see, Mary said she wouldn't come without me, and I knew very well that I was invited only for her sake, and that only on her account would my presence be tolerated. That thought cut me to the quick. It was the first social test coming in a way to make me feel it very keenly, and I couldn't stand it. I found that I must either rise to her level or drag her down to mine. That thought, together with Mary's desire to help me through any financial sacrifice, decided me, and only to-day I closed out."

When he ceased, Mrs. Sloan in a voice tremulous with emotion, answered: "I am so glad for you, and for Mary—and for our village! You may be sure that your action of to-day has laid the foundation of the best possible inheritance you could give your boy."

Later, she told the good news to Mrs. Keen; that lady, after a thoughtful silence, said: "And to think, that I was inclined to leave them out! I'm so glad I followed your advice. Surely you were inspired when you gave it."—Adelia Cobb, in Union Signal.

CIGARETTE WRECKS.

Railroad Superintendent Tells How a Serious Accident Was Caused by a Slave to Habit.

Superintendent W. A. Vaughn, of the Georgia Central railway, states that cigarettes caused the wreck of a train on their road. In an interview regarding the wreck and the order issued that no cigarette smokers would be employed on the road, he said:

"I was impressed with the importance of a rule of this kind some time ago, when a collision occurred on our road. The flagman who was to blame was one of the most careful men on the line. The accident was not a very serious one, as no one was hurt, but he took the blame on himself, and reported that he was asleep at the time when he should have been at the rear end of his train. I thought it very queer that a young man who had been so reliable as this fellow should go to sleep while on duty, but taking his word for it I discharged him without further explanation. A few days afterward this young fellow happened in my office. I questioned him about the wreck, and asked how he could have gone to sleep. He rather evaded my question, but as I asked it I noticed his cigarette-stained fingers on the table. I then said to him, 'I'll tell you what was the matter: you're a cigarette fiend.' At this he jerked his hand under the table and looked confused. 'Oh, you needn't hide your hand. Your face tells the story.'

"Then he admitted that he was a confirmed cigarette smoker, and, while he had reported that he was asleep at the time of the wreck, still that was not the real cause. While on the way back to flag the approaching train, he said, he felt sick and stepped into the caboose to get a drink of water. He suddenly became unconscious and sank to the floor. The roar of the approaching train brought him to his senses, but it was too late to avoid the accident."—The Boy.

NOTES OF REFORM.

"The liquor devil is the same old devil."—Horace Greeley.

In 1886 Nebraska drank 85,000 barrels of beer; Missouri, 1,117,000; Wisconsin, 1,151,066; Kansas, 17,500. In 1896 Nebraska drank 161,600 barrels of beer; Missouri, 2,250,000; Wisconsin, 2,546,000, or each about double, while Kansas drank 6,029, or only one-third as much.

A prominent Rhode Island lawyer said a short time ago that there could be no wholesale conviction of those rumsellers who are breaking the state liquor laws, because the state institutions are so crow[illegible]als, insane, and paupers whom the rumsellers have sent there that there is no room for them to follow.

As a rule, tears do not accompany a boy's cries until it is three months old.

White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS ADVANCED ½C POUND.

Choice C Sugar, 4½c lb.
Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar, 4½c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb.
Coffee A Sugar, 5¾ lb.
Best Granulated Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6 lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 10c lb.
Very best Green Rio, 12c lb.
Old Government Java Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 28c lb.
Our Best Roasted Rio, 11c lb.
Bonita in Packages 12c lb.
Roasted Java 30c lb.
Roasted, Mocha, 30c lb.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

There has not been any change in this market during the year. The tax remains on same.

Good, Young Hyson 35c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 30c lb; best 50c lb.
Best, Imperial 50c lb.
English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Good Oolong 35c lb; best 50c lb.
Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1 lb package, 25c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

The peach crop has been very small, there will be no eastern peaches and California will supply the trade.

California Green Gages, 14c can
California Egg Plums, 14c can.
California Apricots, 16c can.
California Peaches, 17c can.
California White Cherries 22c can
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 9c can.
Chester Sugar Corn 8c can.
Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
Early June Peas, 10c can.
String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 9c lb.
Best California Raisins, 11c lb.
California Apricots 16c lb.
California Prunes 5c and 9c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
Pitted Cherries, 12c lb.
New Currants, 8c lb.
No. 1 Raspberries, 17c lb.

FISH FOR LENTEN SEASON.

Family White Fish ½bbl., $1.50
Fancy White Fish, kit 50c
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.15
Mackerel, kit, $1.35
Labrador Herring 2c each.
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25
Holland Herring, keg, 90c
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Boiled, Linseed Oil, 70c gallon
Raw, Linseed Oil, 60c gallon
Castor Oil 70c gal.
Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, Dark, 20c gal.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 60c gallon
Lard Oil, 60c gallon

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips 25c per gallon.
Best New Orleans 40c gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon.
Good New Orleans Molasses, 20c gal.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gal.
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.
California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c and 50c.
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, old, $1.40 $1.75 and $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 40c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut 65c lb.
Our Mary Cigars, 65c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.
Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. Plug, 35c lb.
Standard Navy Plug, 25c plug.
Bamboo Smoking, 25c lb.
Golden Star Smoking, 26c lb.
Mail Pouch, 18c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb, 9c.
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window shades, good, 10c each.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each.
Window Shades, best, 30c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 35c.
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 60c.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 75c.
Linoleum, good, 25c yard.
Linoleum, best, $1.45 yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 40c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House.

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PAYS 3 PER CENT. INTEREST ON CERTIFICATE AND BOOK DEPOSITS OF $1.00 AND UPWARDS.

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FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Valparaiso and Chicago....	* [illegible]	* [illegible]
Plymouth and Chicago.....	* 3 45 am	* 7 55 pm
Chicago	* 5 10 am	* 9 17 pm
New York and Washington.	* 5 20 am	* 8 40 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg.	* 5 20 am	* 3 40 am
Mansfield and Lima		†11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg		* 4 10 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago....	† 7 30 am	†12 35 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	*12 15 pm	†10 55 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg ..	†12 45 pm	* 3 35 am
Plymouth and Chicago....	* 4 15 pm	
Lima and Crestline ...	* 8 30 am	† 1 15 pm
New York and Washington	* 7 45 pm	* 1 45 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia...	* 7 45 pm	* 4 10 pm
New York and Washington.	* 9 25 pm	* 5 02 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia ..	* 9 25 pm	* 5 02 am

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry
In effect Oct. 19, 1899.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north........ 2 20 a.m
† " " " " .... 8 50 a.m
† " " " " .... 4 25 p.m
†From Richmond arrives........ 8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati........12 25
† " " " .... 7 15 a m
† " " " ....12 35 p.m
†From Grand Rapids arrives........ 7 00 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Time Table Effective November, 26, 1899.
From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily...... 6 10 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily....11 55 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express........ 6 46 p.m

GOING WEST.

No. 1 Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily..10 02 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail, daily.... 5 42 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis Limited, daily........ 8 20 p.m

Telephone, Bell-Home No. [illegible]

ALL TRAINS DAILY.

NICKEL PLATE

3-11-1900.

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6	2 25
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	3 00
Eastern Express, No. 4	8 30
Local Freight	17 25

WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	2 05
Western Express, No. 1	11 16
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	4 35
Local Freight	17 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

THE FINDLAY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

Effective Dec. 4th, 1899.

EAST BOUND.

Lv. Fort Wayne 1:05 a.m. arr. Findlay 9:50 a.m
arr. Toledo (via C. H. D.) 10 40 a.m
arr. Cincinnati (via. C. H. D.) 4:55 p.m
arr. Columbus (via. T. & O. C.) 2:05 p.m

WEST BOUND.

" " 1:30 p.m. arr. Fort Wayne 4:00 p.m
" Columbus (via. T. & O. C.) arr Ft. W 4:00 p.m

All trains daily except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 462 Way Freight........	2 50 p.m
No. 456 Cin. Express and Mail	10 50 a.m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	3 50 p.m

NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 462 Way Freight........	3 55 a.m
No. 456 Through Express & Mail....	11 45 a.m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	4 40 p.m

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)........ 7 [illegible] a.m
No. 43 daily........ 4 15 p.m
No. 171 Local Freight .... 5 30 a.m

NORTH

No. 40 arrives daily .... 11 40 a.m
No. 42 daily except Sunday........ 10 25 p.m
No. 170 Local Freight .... 4 [illegible] p.m

"BRER RABBIT."

How He Got His Cleft Lip, and Some Other Information About Him.

Scientifically there is a distinction betwixt rabbits and hares, although both belong to the genus Lepus. To the lay mind they are much the same. Both are grass-eaters, afraid of their own shadows, with short tails, very soft fur and deeply-cleft upper lips.

This is how the darkies account for the cleft. In the beginning, they say, the Lord made the rabbit near the first of his creating, and set him to watch other things as they were made. After a while he formed the moon, gilded it beautifully, and set it up beside a tree to dry. The rabbit had charge of it, but fell nodding, and let Brer Fox slip in and begin licking off the gold. This angered the deity, who flung his stick at the sleepy-head with such force it buried itself in his upper lip. Then by way of punishment it was ordained that the mark should descend through all the rabbit generations. The dark pieces on the moon, of course, are the marks of Brer Fox's tongue.

Rabbits are known otherwise as conies—witness the familiar line of the Scotch psalms:

"The conies are a feeble folk."

Feeble as they are they constitute a menace to things ever so much more powerful, even to man himself, through their faculty of growing and spreading. That has been demonstrated, over and over, by the rabbit plague of Australia. Everybody has heard how a homesick colonial turned loose a few pairs in a rabbitless land, and how within a few years the pairs had multiplied until they devoured every green thing, and seriously threatened the raising of sheep. The plague is not yet wholly abated, although the government and the flock-masters together have spent a good many million dollars. Trapping, shooting, poisoning, even the establishment of canning factories, have only sufficed to keep the feeble folk moderately in check.

"Timid Wat," as English folk call him, is a voracious feeder. He grazes closer even than a sheep, and, like the sheep, delights in season his grasses with tender bark and buds. Curiously enough, when forage is most plenty, from April to October, he is leanest and lankest, unfit for eating if full grown, but delicately toothsome if young. The minute frost falls he begins to fatten. Three nights of it put him in prime condition. He seldom feeds then save at night. Indeed, that is his favorite feeding time through the most part of the year. From March to mid-May he prefers the earliest morning in which to ravage gardens or raven through budding clover.

All winter long he keeps fat and saucy, nibbling buds and bark, and searching the desolate cornfields for overlooked nubbins, or grazing off the tenderest stalks of springing winter wheat. He haunts orchards, too, not only for scattered apples, but to nip low-hanging boughs, and to girdle young trees. Unchecked he will quickly and surely destroy a whole newly-set orchard. Indeed, until the bark becomes hard and thick he is a constant danger.

He is even a greater pest to the garden. Early peas, beets, potato slips, he devours in a night. Unless, indeed, the gardener has been wise enough to try homeopathic prevention. That is to say, unless, as his peas and beets peeped above ground, he killed a rabbit, tore it to pieces in a tub of water, then trailed a swab wet in the bloody liquid all around the plot. Timid Wat has evidently a mighty keen nose. He will not pass the bloody barrier until there falls a hard rain. Then, of course, it needs to be renewed. Similarly orchards are protected by rubbing the trunks two feet up with a piece of fresh rabbit skin.

Rabbit mothers pluck a soft down from their own breasts to line the earthen burrows in which they rear their young. There are four to six of these in a litter, and from six to eight litters a year. Like kittens, the young rabbits are blind at birth, but inside of a week they get use of eyes and limbs, and in a fortnight are frisking about, seeing life on their own account. They begin to graze as soon as they leave the nest, which is nearly always exposed, and but a few inches underground.

Snowfall develops in Brer Rabbit a curious weather instinct. If he hops about, browsing and frisking, you may be sure there will come but a very few inches; if he crouches snug in a grass tuft, then look out for at least a foot. As he crouches, he moves gently back and forth, now a little on this side, now on that. Thus he shapes for himself a snow-chamber a little bigger than his own body. By and by the deepening snow arches it over, but his warm breath melts a tiny hole in the roof, thus preventing suffocation. Sometimes it is two days before the furry occupant leaves this refuge. By that time the snow is commonly crusted over hard enough to bear his weight.

When snow lies thus rabbit hunters look close for the breathing holes. Once found there are two ways open. One, the pot-hunter's, is to fall flat upon the hole and grab Brer Rabbit as he bursts up through the snow, swing him thrice around above the head, then knock out his brains. The other, the sportsman's, is to rout out the cotton-tail, but give him a chance until he has a fair thirty yards start. Both are practiced so successfully every snowy winter it is a slothful farm house indeed anywhere in the rabbit country which does not have rabbits by the dozen, to broil or stew or smother.

MAKING GUARDSMEN.

It is at Caterham, among the beautiful Surrey hills, that the recruit is molded into the strapping, broad-shouldered guardsman, who is so valiantly maintaining the honor of the old country upon the burning African veldt at the present time.

The process is exacting in the extreme, but the results so nearly approach perfection that it may safely be assumed that the end justifies the means. In all it takes about four months. Immediately upon the arrival the embryo guardsman is vaccinated and subjected to a searching medical examination, which includes full particulars of all his more important measurements. He is then "pitted up" and "posted" to the company to which he will be attached for the period of his training.

The first stage of his instruction is "drill without arms," in which he must show himself thoroughly proficient before he is allowed the care of a rifle. Starting in the "scratch squad," he is kept hard at it, morning, noon and night, until he arrives at the dignity of firing with ball cartridges. At the expiration of ten weeks' training he is again measured, and his probable usefulness to the service carefully weighed in the balance.

Should his officer's report be satisfactory, he forthwith passes into the most advanced sections and is eventually "posted" to his proper battalion. He is free to enlist for the shortest of short-service systems—i. e., three years with the colors and nine years with the reserves—although it does not, of course, follow that he will not voluntarily extend his active service.

The war in South Africa has given a great impetus to recruiting, and the first question the candidate for the queen's shilling asks is whether he will be sent to the front. On learning that there is not much probability of it, the recruit is invariably disappointed.—London Daily Mail.

THE SPADE IN WARFARE.

Probably one of the sharpest lessons the British military authorities have learned from the Boers is the remarkable power of the spadesman as compared with the swordsman in modern warfare. Provided they are intelligently placed, the judicious digging of a few trenches carefully protected by lines of barbed wire entanglement or hasty improvised abattis, is of incalculable benefit to a regiment acting upon the defensive.

This has long been recognized upon the Continent, the great armies of which are amply provided with entrenching tools. For instance, in the Austrian army ninety-nine and in the German 100 men per company carry entrenching spades. In the French infantry each company carries seventy-eight entrenching tools, thirty of which are loaded upon a mule; while twenty axes and eighty spades form the Russian allowance per company.

A favorite dodge is to dig a deep ditch in front of the actual position and to half fill the excavation with the entangling branches of trees. The effect of such an obstruction upon a charging enemy is most disastrous, since, the exact range having previously been measured out, the defenders have merely to pump lead into the floundering mass of men and horses until they either retire or surrender.

Needless to say, the great art in all entrenching is to render your diggings invisible to the enemy until he is right beneath your guns, an art, by the way, which the Boers appear to have mastered to a nicety.—London Daily Mail.

THRIFT OF THE DUTCH.

The Dutch are a thrifty people. Many of their leaders are millionaires. President Kruger's wealth is estimated at $25,000,000. Consequently, in the market of Europe the word of the African Boer is as good as his bond. Anything that he buys he can pay for and pay for in money.—Chicago Record.

In 1895 the number of savings banks in the United States was 1,017, with deposits amounting to $1,811,000,000, and surplus and other assets making their holdings $2,013,000,000. In 1899 the number of such banks was 942, with deposits aggregating $2,193,000,000 and other assets making a total of $2,401,000,000.

BOER WOMEN CAN SHOOT

An American Girl's Interesting Story of Life in South Africa.

One of the best descriptive stories of the life and characteristics of the South African Dutch that has been told in this country since the outbreak of hostilities between the British and the Boers was related yesterday by Miss Alice Kellogg, says a dispatch from Boston.

Miss Kellogg arrived in this country two weeks ago after a three years' stay in South Africa, and this makes her story an up-to-date narrative. Miss Kellogg is a graduate of the class of 1894 of Wellesley and taught a class in English in the Wellington university, at Cape Town.

"There is no question," said she, "that the Boers are outwardly a very religious people. They believe the Bible literally, and have not the slightest doubt that the world was made in six days. In their homes they have prayers at least twice a day, and it must be admitted that they support their ministers in a much better way, financially, than do the people of some more progressive countries, and these ministers, by the way, are very influential factors in the community life of the Boers, filling almost the role of local popes.

"Once in a while, however, one will hear of an incident that will serve to shake one's belief in the universal sincerity of the Boer religion. There was one instance within my knowledge where an elder of the church killed a native without having the excuse of self-defense, and who afterward actually boasted about the deed. It is hard to believe, of course, that that man was a sincere Christian."

As to the Boer women, Miss Kellogg's studies of the fair sex in the Transvaal have left about the same impression upon her mind as in the case of most other visitors to that country.

"The Boer women," said she, "are essentially domestic, as is well known, and I would say," she added, laughingly, "that the Transvaal would hardly present a fertile field for a woman's rights propaganda. If the Transvaal women were not too busy looking after their large families of children and extensive retinue of native servants, they would stand too much in fear of their husbands' vein to indulge in any such movement as that.

"Their avoirdupois has not been exaggerated, for fatness is considered a distinct sign of beauty in the Dutch women of South Africa. Furthermore, they are very careful of their complexions, amusing as that may seem, and for that reason wear those big sunbonnets that are such a striking feature of the attire.

"The free, outdoor life that they lead is a splendid thing for these Boer women and girls physically. Moreover, it has resulted in making them splendid shots with the rifle, and some of them can bring down a buck as well as a man could. They all have arms."

Miss Kellogg was asked what she thought of the cabled report that President Kruger had decided to send the women of the republic to the firing line, in order to bring about, through the inevitable killing of many of them, a moral uprising against the British on the part of the whole civilized world.

She quickly replied:

"I think the moral uprising would be against President Kruger for doing such a thing. However, from what I saw in that country, I do not think there is the remotest possibility of such a thing happening.

"I have no doubt," continued Miss Kellogg, "that the Boer women would fight and fight willingly. They are as less brave than their husbands and brothers, and, as I have already remarked, they are excellent shots.

"The Boer women have few pastimes, even if they had time to indulge in them, and perhaps dancing may be considered their favorite amusement. Not long before my departure I witnessed one of these dances, the floor being 'waxed' for the occasion with sheep's blood."

Perhaps Miss Kellogg's most interesting experience while in South Africa was her visit to President Kruger while she was traveling through the Transvaal. The interview was only a brief one, but, unlike most such events in which Americans or other foreigners figure at the executive mansion at Pretoria, the presence of the official interpreter was unnecessary, as Miss Kellogg and her friends all spoke Dutch.

This fact insured them an especially cordial welcome from the president and his wife, although his excellency was not slow to mildly express his disapproval when one of the visitors momentarily lapsed into the hated English tongue. Miss Kellogg says that President Kruger looks exactly as his published portraits picture him, and dresses in just the careless and informal way that has been so often described.

"I wanted very much to secure President Kruger's autograph, but I had previously been warned by a friend in Pretoria not to ask for it, as it usually took the old gentleman a half hour to write it," said she. "However, I am sorry that I did not make the request. As it was I was honored by the presentation of several pamphlet copies of this remarkable man's speeches, and which he had rather abruptly left the room to procure me personally.

"I was in the Transvaal shortly after the Jameson raid, and I know just how bitter the feeling is between the two races. I am afraid that neither people properly understand each other. Whatever one's opinion may be as to the justice of the war, one cannot help feeling a great admiration, not alone for the courage which the Boers display, but for the successful manner in which they for months prepared for the clash that they evidently believed to be inevitable."

A BICYCLE REVIVAL YEAR.

Manufacturers of bicycles predict that 1900 is to be the greatest year for their business that this country has ever seen, and they base their predictions on the size of the orders already received. The west, especially, is sending in big orders. Good roads in the prairie districts and the prosperity of the farms account for it. While the well-paved cities of the east and west are pretty well supplied with machines, countless farm lads in the agricultural regions of the west and south are having their first experience with the bicycle, and this development of the trade bids fair to reach enormous proportions in 1900. A well-known bicycle expert figures that for every mile of good road constructed a sale of from ten to twenty bicycles in its vicinity can be expected.—Leslie's Weekly.

VEGETABLE TALLOW TREE.

The people of China are eminently practical and have added much to the civilization of mankind by their habits of industry, of which the method of obtaining vegetable tallow is an excellent example. The tree producing this tallow is called stillingia sebifera, and the words remind us of the dropping product and its soapy nature. The Chinese pick the seeds of this tree in autumn and first place them in a wooden cylinder, open at the top, and perforated at the bottom. After being steamed over a fire for ten or fifteen minutes the tallow is softened and is then more readily separated. The seeds are transferred from the steaming cylinder to a stone mortar, in which they are gently beaten. They are then thrown on a sieve, heated over the fire and sifted, by which process the tallow is separated and resembles coarse Indian meal.

In this state the tallow is put between circles of twisted straw and these placed in a press, by which the tallow is forced out and falls into a tub. Freed from all impurities, it is then a semi fluid of a beautiful white color. Candles made of it easily melt in hot weather, and on this account they are dipped in melted wax of various colors—red, green or yellow—and are exposed for sale by tallow chandlers and other shop keepers. This remarkable tree is found on the banks of the Min, in Szechuen. It also grows near Soochow, and has been transplanted to North and South Carolina. It is a tree with shining green leaves and small yellow flowers at the end of the branches. They are succeeded by dark-colored seed vessels containing delicate white seeds. In late autumn, on the banks of the Tsientang river, in Chekiang, south of Hangchow, this tree is a striking object. The leaves are then of a blood-red color, instead of light green. When the tallow has been squeezed out of the seeds the remainder is preserved to be used as fuel or to enrich the land.

BABY FOX ADOPTED.

Nye, of Hopbottom, Susquehanna county, Pa., has a domesticated fox. Last spring he discovered that something was carrying off his poultry. He suspected a wildcat, and he set a trap to catch the marauder. Instead of the wildcat the trap caught a fox, and the farmer promptly dispatched it, says the New York Press. Hardly had he done so when a little baby fox came out from the brush and moaned piteously around its dead mother. The farmer took it home. Refusing the food offered it, the little fox was in a fair way to starve to death, when Mrs. Nye had a bright idea. One of the ewes had been robbed of her young by the wildcats, and the little fox was carried to the bereaved ewe to receive nourishment. The fox throve amazingly on sheep's milk, and the strange foster mother formed a strong attachment for the little fellow. Before other animals and to all human beings except Nye, the fox is extremely shy, but it sleeps side by side with the ewe, and the farmer can handle it like a house dog.

The Egyptian statistics of this year's pilgrimage on its return from Mecca have now been published. The faithful arrived at the quarantine station of El Tor on various dates between May 3 and August 31, and numbered 13,269 persons.

GREAT COBRA TRICK.

That and Some Other Wonderful Feats of Indian Fakirs Described by a Traveler [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The question of how the fakirs of India perform their wonderful tricks is a matter that has for centuries interested scientists, and the best explanation that has yet been offered of the matter is that it is done by hypnotic power; that is, that the fakirs simply hypnotize the entire audience and make them think that they saw trees grow out of the ground in a second. Libraries have been written on the subject. In his book just issued, entitled "Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires," Mr. Michael Meyers Shoemaker, of this city, deals in an interesting manner with the Indian fakirs. Mr. Shoemaker is known as a traveler and literateur, and his book is attracting quite a good deal of attention. In writing about the fakirs he says: "The statement has been made by such prestidigitators as Herrmann and Kellar that they had never seen any tricks by these men of India which they could not explain. Be that as it may, these common street magicians do some very clever things.

A DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE.

"Certainly the performance before the Grand hotel, Colombo, this morning, under the blazing sunlight, and not three feet from the looker-on, was remarkable. As to the mangoe tree trick, there appeared a strong resemblance between a tree grown yesterday and the one produced this morning. But it was in the other performances that the observers were most interested. In one instance the fakir took a small jar of metal and handed it around in show that it was empty. Then, placing a copper coin between his teeth, he began to blow and smoke issued from his mouth and nostrils; the jar, which was held aloft all the time, was found filled with water, which commenced to boil furiously. Passing it aside, he opened his mouth and ejected jets of living flame. Indeed, the whole cavity of the throat appeared to be filled with fire, which ignited anything with which it came in contact. We all saw the empty jar, the filled jar, the boiling water and the fire, but the fire never approached the jar.

"Another trick consisted in causing a dead and dried up cobra to come to life—or so it appeared. The snake is usually kept in a small, round, flat basket, with a closely fitting cover. This we saw was empty, and into it the fakir laid the flat, dried skin of a dead serpent.

"Placing it not three feet from our circle and in the brilliant light of the southern sun he covered the basket with its lid and then made the usual passes with the inevitable cloth, about a yard square, which he held by two corners to show that it contained nothing.

WHERE WAS THE COBRA?

"His costume consisted of one garment of the shirt order, the sleeves of which were tucked up at the shoulders, affording, it would seem, scant opportunity to hide anything; yet when after a few waves of the cloth he removed the lid of the basket the dead snake was gone, and in its place rose the majestic head and neck of one of the largest of cobras.

"It must be remembered that when we see such work in England or America it is done at a distance and on the stage with all the assistance of stage lights and shadows, but in this case we were out in the plain air, and near enough for the serpent to have stung us.

"The last trick consisted of a display of apparently wonderful strength. A boy of 10 years of age was tied up in a large scarf with its ends attached to two strong cords. At the ends of these cords were hollow brass cups about the size of an acorn. The fakir, raising the upper lid of each of his eyes, inserted these cups therein, and, with the hollow side next to the eyeball, after which he pulled the eyelids well down. Then, with hands on hips and head well back, he arose to his full height, lifting the boy a foot and more off the ground and swinging him from side to side, the entire weight, of course, falling upon the brass cups. It seemed a marvel that the eyeballs were not destroyed. Perhaps those who understand these matters can explain all that was done, but certainly no magicians on our stage have accomplished similar feats, and yet these men are but common street performers."

HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, Ohio, after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the World. Surest Pile cure on Earth. 25c a box, at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

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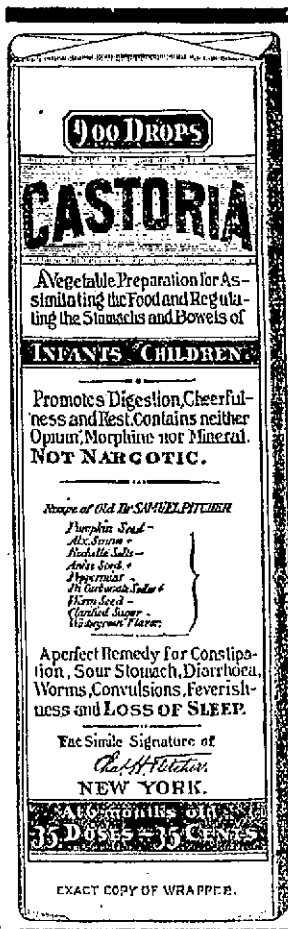

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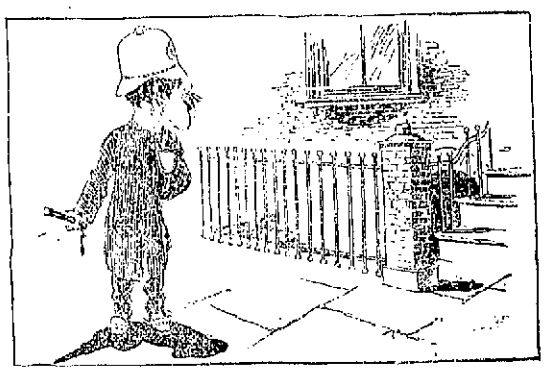
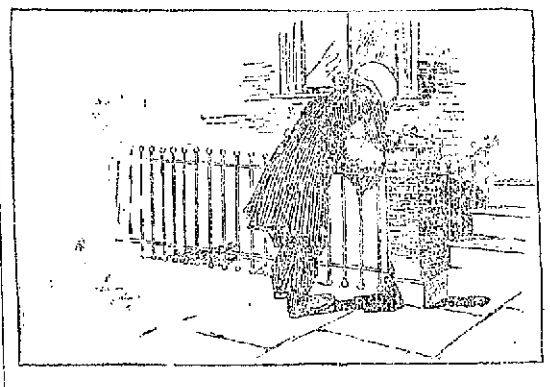


1—Said Policeman McGlory, "Fwhat's this that I see,
There's a family movin' in four farty-three,
Dednd its meself will jist have a look,
And be introjucin' meself to the cook."



2—"It's a nice 'a ndy airy so cool down below.
Sure the r.oyle av thim paple is not very slow,
Arpah, there, me darlin', let yer eyes take a look,
Here I sthand dead wid silence; hello, there, the cook!"

3—"Be the ghost of Moll Kelly, 'tis a Chinaman true,
Wid a mouth like a herrin'; fwhat's the world comin' to?
Well, well, him a cook; I'll belave it av course,
But wid fashions like these I'll resign from the force."

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